

ACCEPTED

May 24, 1968

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODDENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC PESTS CONTROL
UNDER NO. 138243

UNICO

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-
acetic acid* 49%
INERT INGREDIENTS 51%

Total 100%
*Equivalent to 40.7% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
CONTAINS 4 LBS. 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel
USDA Reg. No. 1386-43

NET VOLUME 1 U.S. PINT LIQUID

FC-192B-4-66 MANUFACTURED BY PROD. 102

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
A Division of

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION—Above quantities of this product should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Apply to soil to ensure a good mixture, and continue some solution during application. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons 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. Always 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 approximate equivalents:

Dosage per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Dosage per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
1 Pint	1 1/4 Teaspoonful	2 1/2 Pint	3 1/2 Teaspoonful
2 Pint	2 1/2 Teaspoonful	4 Pint	6 Teaspoonful
4 Pint	4 1/2 Teaspoonful	6 Pint	9 Teaspoonful

The dosage rates specified with low-volume power sprayers in 15 gallons of water per acre may usually be applied by means of hand or backpack sprayers in 2 to 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet.

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid contamination of food and feedstuffs. Do not store with or near fertilizers, acids, insecticides, or fungicides. Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not spray directly to vegetables, flowers, grasses, fruit trees, ornamentals, cottons, 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 may cause severe injury. Certain 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. Extensive amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not contaminate any body of water, particularly domestic and irrigating water supplies. Apply only for the purposes and in the manner stated in this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from area treated. Clean application equipment and dispose of rinse solutions, wastes, and unused chemical in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies.

DISTRICT EMPTY CONTAINERS. Do not reuse this container for any purpose. If container is placed, break into previously prepared pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies, and bury fragments deeply. If container is metal, punch holes in top and bottom, crush under wheels of heavy vehicle or with an iron, and bury crushed container in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies. Do not burn empty containers.

CLEANING OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-D from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts (wood, rubber, plastic, and so on). 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 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 gallons of water (2 1/2 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.
- (4) 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 user's own risk.

Use only for the purposes and in compliance with the limitations, cautions or warnings stated on this label.

UNICO 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product should be used as a water diluted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, beans and snapbeans, etc., and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadside, fence rows and drainage ditchbanks.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, such that growth is 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 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 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as mustard, rapeseed, lambquarters, cocklebur, plantain, morning glory (annual), day fleck, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, burdock, dandelion, utriculifer, and sunflowers. Apply in the spring after grain plants are well started (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. Do not spray or grass treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN—For post-emergence treatment, use 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as ragweed, lambquarters, morning glory (annual), cocklebur, and pigweed, listed under small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and corn is 4 to 10 inches tall. 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 tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately after a period of hot, rapid 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 soil breakage. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the corn or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D of the recommended dosage, or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment. DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.

SORGHUM—Use same rate of application as directed for post-emergence treatment of corn, and apply when sorghum is in the 4 to 12-inch stage of growth to control the susceptible broadleafed weeds. Precautions regarding application in corn also apply to sorghum. DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.

LAWNS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES—Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well mowed, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleafed weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or heading stages. Do not apply when grass is in bud or seed stage. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild garlic 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.

DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FORAGE FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

RESISTANT WEEDS—To control certain broadleafed weeds, such as limonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, purslane, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mullen 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 1 1/2 tablespoonful per gallon per square foot) when the plants are young and growing vigorously. THIS HIGH DOSE RATE CANNOT BE USED IN SMALL GRAIN CROPS, SORGHUM AND GRASS, WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED. Repeated treatments, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain control. Do not graze or feed any foliage from treated areas to livestock.

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PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION—Above quantities of this product 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 a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons 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. Always 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 approximate equivalents:

Dosage per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Dosage per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
1/2 Pint	1 1/2 Teaspoonful	2 1/2 Pint	5 1/2 Teaspoonful
1 Pint	2 1/2 Teaspoonful	4 Pint	3 Tablespoonful
2 Pint	4 1/2 Teaspoonful	6 Pint	4 1/2 Tablespoonful

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

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not store with or near fertilizers, acids, 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 spray mist to drift, or other plants 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. Excessive amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not contaminate any body of water, particularly domestic and irrigating water supplies. Apply only for the purposes and in the manner stated in this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from area treated. Clean application equipment and dispose of rinse solutions, wastes, and unused chemical in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies.

DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS. Do not reuse this container for any purpose. If container is glass, break into previously prepared pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies, and bury fragments deeply. If container is metal, punch holes in top and bottom, crush under wheels of heavy vehicle or with an axe, and bury crushed container in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies. Do not burn empty containers.

CLEANING OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-D from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic 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 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 gallons of water (2 1/2 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.
- (4) 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 user's own risk.

NOTICE

Use only for the purpose and in compliance with the limitations, cautions or warnings stated on this label.

ACCEPTED

May 24, 1968

HIGHER GRADE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 1386-43

UNICO

UNICO 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product should be used as a water diluted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, lawns and ornamental turf, and non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence row and drainage ditchbanks.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, 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 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 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as mustard, rapeseed, lambquarters, cocklebur, plantain, mrig glory (annual), daisy fleabane, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, 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. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN—For post-emergence treatment, use 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as ragweed, lambquarters, morning glory (annual), cocklebur, and weeds, listed under small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and are 4 to 18 inches tall. 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 tall, use drop nozzles to 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. DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.

SORGHUM—Use same rate of application as directed for post-emergence treatment of corn, and apply when sorghum is in the 4 to 12-inch stage of growth to control the susceptible broadleafed weeds. Precautions regarding application in corn also apply to sorghum. NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.

LAWNS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF—Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre applied as a spray as grasses are well tillered, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleafed weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or heading stages. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild garlic 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, December, and the other during the period, February to May. This treatment is likely to cause injury to legumes interplanted with grass.

DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.
RESISTANT WEEDS—To control certain broadleafed weeds, such as jimsonweed, pigweed, lettuce, mallow, purslane, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, dock, pokeweed, common mullen and sheep sorrel usually requires a considerably higher dosage 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 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls per square rod) when the plants are young and growing vigorously. THIS HIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED IN SMALL GRAIN CROPS, SORGHUM AND GRASS, WITH CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED. Repeated treatments, if weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain control. Do not graze or feed any foliage from treated areas to livestock.

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 49%
INERT INGREDIENTS 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 Side Panel

USDA Reg. No. 1386-43

Net Volume 1 U.S. Quart Liquid

FC-121E-4-68

MANUFACTURED BY

PROD. 108

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
ALLIANCE, OHIO

7/2

UNICO

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 49%

INERT INGREDIENTS

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 Side Panel

USDA Reg. No. 1386-43

NET VOLUME

1 U.S. GALLON LIQUID

FC-122E-3-68

PROD. 102

MANUFACTURED BY

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not store with or 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 spray 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. Excessive amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not contaminate any body of water, particularly domestic and irrigating water supplies. Apply only for the purposes and in the manner stated in this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from area treated. Clean application equipment and dispose of rinse solutions, wastes, and unused chemical in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies.

DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS. Do not reuse this container for any purpose. If container is glass, break into previously prepared pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies, and bury fragments deeply. If container is metal, punch holes in top and bottom, crush under wheels of heavy vehicle or with an axe, and bury crushed container in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies. Do not burn empty containers.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-D from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic 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 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 gallons of water (2½ 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.
- (4) Then, drain and rinse several times with water, spraying considerable quantities through nozzles each time.

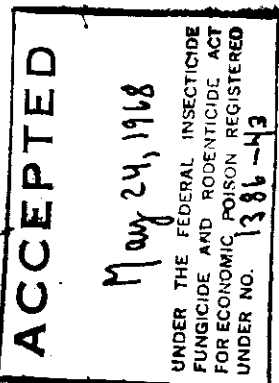
This cleaning procedure is generally adequate for 2,4-D tolerant crops, such as corn, grasses, and small grains, but often does not render the equipment safe for 2,4-D sensitive plants or crops, such as alfalfa, beans, and tomatoes, and use of such cleaned equipment on 2,4-D sensitive plants is entirely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

NOTICE

Use only for the purpose and in compliance with the limitations, cautions or warnings stated on this label.

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UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC. • ALLIANCE, OHIO



UNICO 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product should be used as a water diluted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, lawns and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and drainage ditchbanks.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, 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 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 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleaved weeds, as mustard, ragweed, lambquarter, cocklebur, plantain, morning glory (annual), daisy fleabane, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, 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. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN—For post-emergence treatment, use 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleaved weeds, such as ragweed, lambquarter, morning glory (annual), cocklebur, and pigweed, listed under small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. Corn at 4 to 5-inch stage is more resistant to injury and the broadleaved 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 tall, 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. **DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.**

SORGHUM—Use same rate of application as directed for post-emergence treatment of corn, and apply when sorghum is in the 4 to 12-inch stage of growth to control the susceptible broadleaved weeds. Precautions regarding application in corn also apply to sorghum. **DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.**

LAWNS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF—Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tillered, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleaved weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or heading stages. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild garlic 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.

DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

RESISTANT WEEDS—To control certain broadleaved weeds, such as jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, purslane, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mullein 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 1¼ tablespoonful per gallon per square rod) when the plants are young and growing vigorously. **THIS HIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED IN SMALL GRAIN CROPS, CORN, SORGHUM AND GRASS, WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED.** Repeated treatments, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain control. Do not graze or feed any foliage from treated areas to livestock.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION—Above quantities of this product 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 a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons 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. Always 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 approximate equivalents:

Dosage per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Dosage per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
½ Pint	1½ Teaspoonful	2½ Pint	5½ Teaspoonful
1 Pint	2½ Teaspoonful	4 Pint	3 Tablespoonful
2 Pint	4½ Teaspoonful	6 Pint	4½ Tablespoonful

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