

UNICO

2,4-D Amine

WEED KILLER

ACCEPTED

SEP 5 1972

1386-43

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

(18 point type)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

(12 point type)

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Back Panel

EPA Reg. No. 1386-43

Net Volume

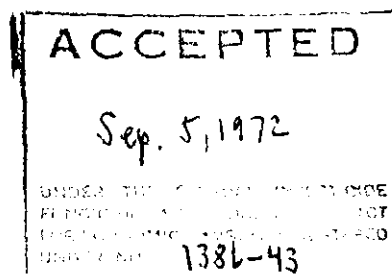
1 U.S. Gallon Liquid
PROD 102Manufactured By
United Co-Operatives, Inc.
Alliance, Ohio 44601

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UNICO 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

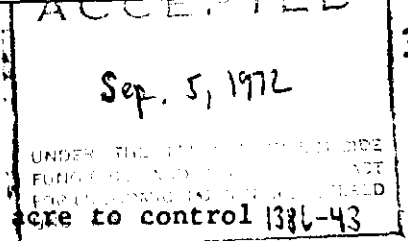
DIRECTIONS FOR USE



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. Re-treatment 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, as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarter, 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 inter-planted with legumes, unless probable injury to 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, lambsquarter, 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 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, 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. 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 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 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 WITHIN 7 DAYS OF APPLICATION.

RESISTANT WEEDS -- To control certain broadleafed weeds, such as jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, purslane, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mullein and sheep sorrell usually requires a considerable higher dosage rate than is recommended for growing crops. These resistant weeds usually may be controlled in localized areas or spots by applying $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 pints per acre (1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful per gallon per square rod) when the plants are young and growing vigorously.

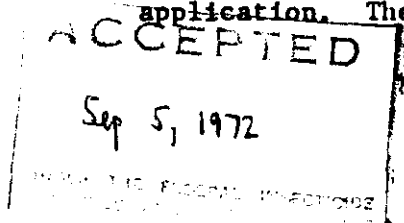
THIS HIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED IN SMALL GRAIN CROPS, CORN, SORGHUM AND GRASS, WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED.

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.

PASTURE -- To control many broadleafed weeds in pastures, meadows, and rangelands, use 2 to 3 pints per acre of UNICO 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Treat pastures when weeds are growing actively. DO NOT apply to recently seeded pastures until grass is well established. DO NOT apply when grass is in milk or boot stage. Most legumes are usually injured or killed at the rates recommended. DO NOT graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of application.

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



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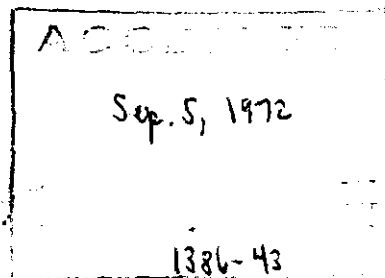
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equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, although as little as 5 to 10 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a high 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 unite area regardless of the quantity of water.

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

<u>DOSAGE PER ACRE</u>	<u>AMOUNT PER 1,000 SQ.FT.</u>	<u>DOSAGE PER ACRE</u>	<u>AMOUNT PER 1,000 SQ.FT.</u>
1/2 Pint	1-1/8 Teaspoonful	2-1/2 Pint	5-1/2 Teaspoonful
1 Pint	2-1/4 Teaspoonful	4 Pint	3 Tablespoonful
2 Pint	4-1/2 Teasponnful	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

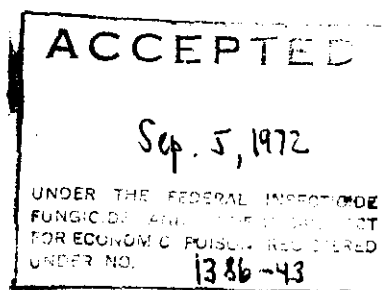
Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not store with or near fertilizers, 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

NOTICE

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

