

UNICO®

2,4,5-T Lo-V ESTER BRUSH KILLER

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
2-Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	63%
INERT INGREDIENTS	37%
	100%

*Equivalent to 43.77% 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
CONTAINS 4 POUNDS 2,4,5-T ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel

EPA Reg. No. 1350-5

Net Volume

5 U.S. Gallons Liquid

EPA Reg. No. 1350-5

MANUFACTURED BY

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., ALLIANCE, OHIO 44601

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100.0%

aid.

LONG

(18-point type)

(18-point type)

(12-point type)

(12-pole type)

101

11. *Chrysomelids*

1 U.S.G. 1204, 1205 (1971).

Proc. 1. 1.

UNICO 2,4-D 1-A 1-1-1 Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

UNICO 2,4-D 1-A 1-1-1 is a selective herbicide which can be used as a water dilute spray for selective control of weeds in small grain crops, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, and for non-selective control of weeds in corn, sorghum, and other crops, and in dry beans, and dry peas.

Best results are obtained when weeds are young and in a succulent, rapidly growing condition. Results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature 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 (5 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 16 acres, to control weeds, such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarters, chickweed, plantain, running glory (annual), hairy fleabane, green foxtail, blackberry, thistle, bird's foot, and others, in the spring after grain plants are well established (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply during the seedling stage, 1 to 2 jointing stage, or after heading begins. Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes, unless probably injury to the legume crop is not expected. Do not use on grain treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated grain to livestock.

CORN -- For preemergence treatment, use 2 to 4 pints per acre applied to the soil after planting, but before emergence of corn seedlings, to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds such as crabgrass, foxtail, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur, and pigweed. Do not use on sandy soil. Use lower rate of application on loam soil and higher rate on clay soil. Injury to corn is likely to occur if heavy rain closely follows application. Deep planting of corn may provide some protection against injury.

For post-emergence treatment, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint (6 to 8 fluid ounces) per acre to control the susceptible broadleaf 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 broadleaf 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 cross or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment. DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.

GRASS SEED CORN AND ORNAMENTAL TURF -- Use 1 to 1 1/2 pint per acre applied by spray after grasses are well tillered, but before reaching the boot stage, to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Do not apply to the seedling or heading stage. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild garlic and wild onion, two applications each year for 3 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 if replanted with grass.

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

ROADSIDES, FENCE LINES, AND DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS -- Use 2 to 2½ pints per acre to control susceptible broadleaf weeds on unplanted areas, and apply during early stage of growth. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Application by hand or knapsack sprayer may be made by using 1 teaspoonful per gallon of water; apply spray at rate of 1 gallon per square rod. DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

RESISTANT WEEDS -- To control certain certain broadleaf weeds, such as jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, parslane, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mallow, 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 pints per acre (1 tablespoonful per gallon of water per square rod) when the plants are young and growing vigorously. THIS HIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED IN SMALL GROWN CROPS, CORN, AND GRASS WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY. AND CONSEQUENTLY, ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED. Repeat treatment, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain control. DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION -- The quantity of 40-V Eater Weed Killer should be added to the spray solution at time of application. Agitate or stir to insure a good mixture, and continue some agitation during application. The quantity of spray solution to mix up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 1 gallon 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 1 to 2 gallons of water per acre. Always use the proper amount of 40-V Eater weed killer per unit area according to the quantity of water.

SMALL QUANTITIES -- For mixing and applying small quantities, use

the following equivalents:

ACCEPTED Feb. 20, 1968 UNITED STATES 1386-60	Dosage Per Acre	Amount Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	1 Teaspoonful
	1 Pint	2 Teaspoonful
	2 Pint	3 Teaspoonful

The dosage rates applied with low-volume 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.
DO NOT STORE NEAR FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES. DO NOT STORE OR USE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.

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. Vapor from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. 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 irrigating water supplies. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

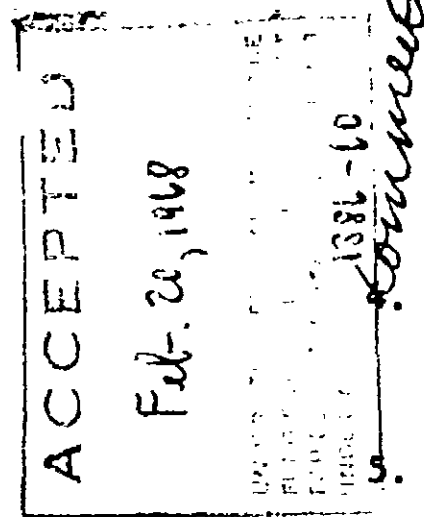
This product is poisonous to fish. Keep out of any body of water.
Apply only for the purposes and in the manner stated in this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from area treated.
Do not use where runoff may occur as a result of heavy rain. Clean application

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 in a 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 deeply 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 also for other purposes, it first should be cleaned, as follows:

1. Immediately after use, flush equipment thoroughly with water.
2. Rinse sprayer and all parts twice with kerosene.
3. Fill tank with water, add and mix thoroughly, either (a) 1 quart household ammonia per 25 gallons of water ($\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls per gallon), or (b) 2 pounds soda ash per 100 gallons of water (2 teaspoonfuls per gallon).
4. Spray out small amount of solution and leave remainder in tank, pump, boom, hose, and attachments for 18 to 24 hours.
5. 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.