

UNICO®

2,4-D Lo V ESTER
WEED KILLER

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2-Ethyl hexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*

65.1%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

34.9%

TOTAL

100.0%

*ISOMER SPECIFIC ACID EQUIVALENT (43.20%) by AOAC METHOD NO. 6 DO1-5

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat or give strong salt water to drink. Repeat until vomit is clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention. In case of contact, wash skin with soap and water; for eyes flush with water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel

Net Volume

1 U.S. Gallon Liquid (3.785 L)

EPA Reg. No. 1386-60

EPA Est. No. 1386-OH-1

901054-10-90

MANUFACTURED BY

PROD. 105

universal

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55420

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND
DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, and clothing. In case of contact, wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Keep out of reach of children.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions drift from target area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fungicides. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not reuse empty container. The empty container should be rinsed with water at least three times for disposal and rinse water should be added to spray. Discard container in a safe place. Do not burn. State recommendations regarding container disposal.

NOTICE

Because Universal Cooperatives, Inc. has no control over storage, handling, and conditions, which are of critical importance, Universal Cooperatives, Inc. makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, for results or residues greater than any tolerance which may be established by appropriate governmental agencies, due to misuse, improper handling or storage of this material. Universal Cooperatives, Inc. assumes any responsibility for injury to persons, crops, animals, soil or property arising out of misuse, improper handling or storage of this material.

CAUTION

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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WHERE TO USE

Unico 2-4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer will kill or control the following as well as many other weeds: 2-4-D: Alligatorweed, Arrowweed, Artichoke, Bingweed (hedge, field and European) Ester: 2-4-D: White, Sulphur, Birdock, Bur ragweed, Buttercup, Canada, Chickweed, Chives, Cocksfoot, Indigo, Dock, Duckweed, Fieldstar, Ground Ivy, Knotgrass, Lambsquarters, Locweed, Mexicanweed, Morningglory, Mustard, Nettle, Nutgrass, Pigweed, Poa, Puncturevine, Purslane, Rush, Russian thistle, Sagbrush, Shepherdspurse, Smartweed, Sumac, Sunflower, Virginia creeper, Waterhyacinth, Waterlily, Waterprimrose, Wild garlic, Wild radish, and Willow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

UNIFLO 2,4-D 10-V Ester Weed Killer should be used as a water diluted spray for selective control of weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, grass seed crops, and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of weeds in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and drainage ditchbanks.

Apply when the weeds are young and in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Sprays applied when weeds are growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against such weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged but before the bloom stage. K.N. of weeds may be 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye)—Use ½ pint (8 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 16 acres, to susceptible broadleaf weeds, such as: mustard, ragweed, lambsquarters, cocklebur, plainain, morning glory (morning glory, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, burdock, dandelion, stinging nettle, and chickweed). Apply in the early grain plants are well tillered (usually 4 to 6 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply during the late jointing stage, or after heading begins. Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes. **DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT. DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW TO LIVESTOCK.**

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

For post-emergence treatment, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint (6 to 8 fluid ounces) per acre to control the susceptible weeds as regrown, lambquarters, morning glory (shrub), cocklebur, and pigweed, listed under small grain crops. Apply before the weeds are up, but still small, and corn is to 18 inches tall. Corn at 2 to 3-inch stage is more susceptible to injury, and the weeds are more susceptible to control. Maximize control, or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of growing corn at any time. 10 inches of more fully use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately after a period of hot weather. Injury to corn may occur when hot, dry weather comes following treatment. Avoid application for 10 to 14 days after spraying to reduce possibility of stalk breakage. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the crop is thin to 10 inches or less. Do not use 2,4-D at the recommended dosage, or after experience has shown the particular weed or time being grown is resistant to 2,4-D treatments. DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.

GRASS SEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTAL TURF—Use 1 to 1½ cwt. per acre applied as a spray just before or soon after reaching the boot stage, to control first acceptable broadleaf weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or creeping stages. 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 should be made during the fall period, October to December, and the other during the period, February to April. DO NOT FEED ANY FORAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

RANGE/LAND, PASTURES, ROADSIDES, FENCE ROWS AND DRAINAGE DITCHES—Use 2.0 to 2.5 pounds per acre of susceptible broadleaf weeds, and apply during early stage of growth. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Application with backpack sprayer may be made by using 1 quart/pintful per gallon of water; apply spray at rate of 1 gallon per acre. **DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FORAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.**

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION—Above quantities of UNICO 2,4-D, Lo-V Ester Weed Killer, should be added to the 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 backpack sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, although as little as 5 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a high pressure sprayer, apply in 100 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.

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, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, soybeans, tomatoes, or other plants known to be sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause injury. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth. Cereals are likely to drift. Vapor from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not use on cropland such as bent, most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged, and under some conditions, killed.

UNICO 2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer

WHERE TO USE

UNICO 2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer will kill or control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D: Alligatorweed, Arrowweed, Artichoke, Blagweed (hedge, field and European) Bitter Wintercress, Boxelder, Buckhorn, Bull thistle, Bullrush, Burdock, Bur ragweed, Buttercup, Catnip, Chickweed, Chicory, Cocklebur, Coffeebean, Creeping Jenny, Curly Indigo, Dandelion, Dock, Duckweed, Elderberry, Goldenrod, Ground Ivy, Hemp, Hoary cress, Honeysuckle, Indigo, Ironweed, Jimsonweed, Lambsquarters, Locoweed, Mexicanweed, Morningglory, Mustard, Nutgrass, Parrotfeather, Pennywort, Pigweed, Plantain, Poison Ivy, Polkweed, Povertyweed, Puncturevine, Purslane, Rush, Russian thistle, Shepherdspurse, Smartweed, Sawtooth, Stinkweed, Sunac, Sunflower, Virginia creeper, Waterhyacinth, Waterlily, Yellow purslane, Wild garlic, Wild lettuce, Wild onion, Wild radish, and Willow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

UNICO 2,4-D Lo-V Ester Weed Killer should be used as a water diluted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, grass seed crops, 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 in a succulent, rapidly growing conditions, 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 1/2 pint (8 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 16 acres, to control susceptible broadleaf weeds, such as mallow, ragweed, lambsquarters, 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 the seedling stage, late jointing stage, or after heading begins. Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes. **DO NOT FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT. DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW 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, lambsquarters, cocklebur, and pigweed. Do not use on sandy soil. Use lower rate of application on loam soils and higher rate on clay soils. 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, lambsquarters, morning glory (annual), cocklebur, and pigweed, listed under small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and corn is 4 to 25 inches tall. Corn of 4 to 5-inch stage is most resistant to injury and the broadleaf weeds are more susceptible to control than at earlier or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of growing plants 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 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 line being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment. **DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSELS APPEAR.**

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

To control wild garlic and wild onion, two applications are required 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. **DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.**

RANGE LAND, PASTURES, ROADSIDES, FENCE ROWS AND DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS—Use 2 1/2 to 3 pints per acre to control susceptible broadleaf weeds, and apply during early stage of growth. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Application by hand or knapsack sprayer may be made by using 2 to 3 spoonfuls 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.**

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION—Above quantities of UNICO 2,4-D Lo-V Ester 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 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 volume 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.

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, soybeans, lima beans, 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. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth. Coarse sprays are most 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.

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