

# UNICO®

## 2,4-D BUTYL ESTER WEED KILLER

### INGREDIENTS

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Butyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* ..... 56.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 43.5%

Total ..... 100.0%

\*Equivalent to 45% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

CONTAINS 4 POUNDS 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON.

### CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel

EPA Reg. No. 1386-90

EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

Net Volume

FC-247E-D-76

1 U.S. Gallon Liquid

PROD. 110

MANUFACTURED FOR

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., ALLIANCE, OHIO 44601

HARMFUL TO  
EYES, SKIN, OR  
FERTILIZERS, SEEDS,  
NOT STORE OR USE

Considerable care  
sprays to avoid. Do  
not spray directly  
treat, ornamentals,  
be sensitive to  
drift onto them.  
spray injury. Cover  
from the product  
immediate vicinity  
as best. A large  
damaged, and on

Do not use in  
domestic and  
of 2,4-D acid in  
termination and

This product is  
or ponds.

Apply only for  
in this label. Do  
drift of spray in  
runoff may occur.  
pump and unused chemical  
and unused chemical  
from water supply.

DESTROY EMP  
tainer for any  
previously used  
water supply, or  
is metal, punch  
wheels of heavy  
crushed container  
away from water  
tainers.

Use only for  
limitations, cau

ACCEPTED  
1386-90  
MAR 2 1976  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 1386-90

121

# UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer should be used as a direct spray for selective control of susceptible weeds in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, established grasses, legumes and trees. It is not selective control of certain weeds in any crops, such as soybeans, fence rows, and drainage ditches.

Apply UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer when the weeds are young and are in excellent, steadily growing condition. Best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, it is not effective against any kinds of weeds. Spray persistent weeds after they are completely engaged, but before the bloom. Kill or weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Re-treatment of areas infested with persistent weeds is necessary.

**SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye)**—Use 1/2 pint per acre (16 fluid ounces) for control of susceptible broadleaved weeds, such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarters, cockspur, and pigweed, mixed with small grain crops, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, and other weeds. Apply at 4 to 6-inch stage in wheat, and at 6 to 8-inch stage in oats and barley. Do not apply during heading stage, or after heading begins. Do not use on grain infested with insects, unless specific injury to the insects is tolerated.

Do not forage or graze treated grain field within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**SORGHUM**—Use UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester at the rate of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre on plants 6 to 12 inches high when roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high.

**CORN**—For pre-emergence treatment, use 1 to 4 pints per acre applied to the soil after planting, but before emergence of seedlings, to control annual grasses and broadleaved weeds, such as crabgrass, foxtail, ragweed, lambsquarters, and pigweed. Do not use on sandy soil. Use lower rate of application on loam soil and regenerate on clay soil. Injury to corn is to occur if heavy rain closely follows application. Deep planting of corn may provide some protection against injury.

For post-emergence treatment, use 1/2 pint (16 fluid ounces) per acre. For 1 gallon per 16 acres, so control susceptible broadleaved weeds, such as ragweed, lambsquarters, morning glory, cockspur, and pigweed, mixed with small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. Corn at 4 to 6-inch stage is most susceptible to the broadleaved weeds are more susceptible to control than at earlier or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of grain in corn. In corn 10 inches or more tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately following hot, moist weather. Injury to corn may occur when heavy weather closely follows treatment. Avoid application for 10 days after spraying to reduce possibility of silk breakage. Do not spray from starting to the dough stage, beyond which is sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If the recommended dose, or after experience, has the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment.

**ESTABLISHED GRASSES, GOLF FAIRWAYS AND PARKS**—Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well established, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleaved weeds. Do not apply in the boot or heading stages. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild garlic and wild onion, two applications each year for 2 or three years are usually required. One 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 DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS**—Use 1/2 to 2 pints per acre to control susceptible broadleaved weeds on unplanted areas, and apply during early stage of growth. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Application by knapsack sprayer may be made by using 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water, spray at rate 3/4 gallon per acre.

To control certain broadleaved weeds, such as lambsquarters, pigweed, morning glory, and other weeds, a higher rate than is recommended for growing crops, 1/2 to 2 pints per acre, usually may be controlled in broadcast areas or rows by 4 to 5 pints per acre (1 to 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water) square yard, when the plants are young and growing.

**PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION**—Allow quantities of UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer should be added to the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a good mixture. A 1 percent spray solution is recommended. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, proper dosage should be applied in at least 5 gallons of water per acre. Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-D herbicide per unit area in 15-40 gallons of water per acre.

**SMALL QUANTITIES**—For mixing and spraying small quantities, use the following concentrations:

Dosage Per Acre	Amount per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
1/2 Pint	1 1/4 Teaspoonful
1 Pint	2 1/2 Teaspoonful
2 Pints	4 1/2 Teaspoonful

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

**CLEANING OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT**—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-D from sprayers and spray equipment. Rinse thoroughly from non-metallic parts (wood, rubber, plastic, etc.) with water. Do not use the same equipment for applying materials to plants or crops.

## CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED! AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN, OR CLOTHING. DO NOT SMOKE NEAR FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FLAMMABLES. 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, grasses, fruit trees, ornamentals, corn, 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 toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds.

Apply only for the purposes and in the manner stated in this label. Do not spray 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 other 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 engine, and bury crushed container deeply in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies. Do not burn empty containers.

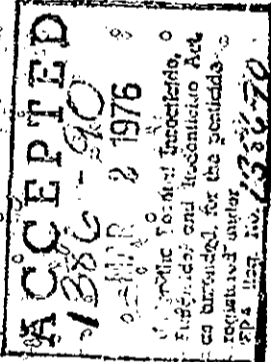
## NOTICE

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

56.5%

43.5%

100.0%



on Liquid

PROD. 110

12/1

131A

1300 10

# UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer should be used as a directed spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, established grasses, lawns and turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds, not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and drainage ditchbanks.

Apply UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer when the weeds are young and are in excellent, dry 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 any 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 1/2 pint per acre (or 1/4 ounce), or 1 gallon on 16 acres, to control susceptible broadleaved weeds, such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarters, cocklebur, and pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, nutcracker, and other weeds. Apply in the spring after grain plants are well tilled (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 previous 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.

**SORGHUM**—Use UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester at the rate of 1/2 pint per acre on plants 6 to 12 inches high when secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high.

**CORN**—For pre-emergence 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 broadleaved weeds, such as goosegrass, 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 1/2 pint (8 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 16 acres, to control susceptible broadleaved weeds, such as ragweed, lambsquarters, morning glory, parrot, cocklebur, and pigweed, wild radish, wild buckhorn, wild carrot, 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 treatment for 19 to 14 days after spraying to reduce possibility of stalk breakage. Do not apply from tassling to the early stage beyond that stage. Do not spray only if the crop 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.

**ESTABLISHED GRASSES, GOLF FAIRWAYS AND PARKS**—Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tilled, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleaved 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 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 DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS**—Use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre to control susceptible broadleaved 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 to 2 teaspoons per gallon of water, apply spray at rate of 1 gallon per square rod.

To control certain broadleaved weeds, such as juncoweed, prickly lettuce, milkweed, parrot, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, dock, pokeweed, common mullein, and other weeds, a considerably higher dosage rate than is recommended for growing crops. These resistant weeds usually may be controlled in late summer areas of spots by applying 4 to 5 pints per acre (1 to 1 1/2 tablespoons per gallon of water) when the plants are young and growing vigorously.

**PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION**—Above quantities of UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a uniform solution, 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. Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-D weed killer per unit area in 15-40 gallons of water per acre.

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

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

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.

**CLEANING OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT**—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2,4-D from nozzles and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts (wood, rubber, fiber), and it is advised that the equipment be used for applying other materials to plants or crops.

**UTION**  
EDI AVOID CONTACT WITH  
S: DO NOT STORE NEAR  
CIDES, OR FUNGICIDES. DO  
HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.

be exercised in using 2,4-D  
crops and desirable plants. Do  
ables, flowers, grapes, fruit  
other desirable plants, which  
do not permit spray mist to  
minute quantities may cause  
are less likely to drift. Vapor  
are susceptible plants in the  
use on creeping grasses, such  
ding white clover, are usually  
conditions, killed.

body of water, especially  
er supplies. Excessive amounts  
may temporarily inhibit seed  
rowth.

h. Keep out of lagoons, streams,  
and in the manner stated  
when weather conditions favor  
treated. Do not use where  
t of heavy rain. Clearly ap-  
pose of rinsing solutions, wastes,  
it on non-crop land well away

INERS. Do not reuse this con-  
tainer if glass, break in a  
non-crop land well away from  
residents. If container  
top and bottom, crush under  
or with an axe, and bury  
it on non-crop land well  
ed. Do not burn empty con-

**NOTICE**  
e and in compliance with the  
arings and on this label.

12/1A 12/1D 12/1B

NOTICE

Use only for the purpose and  
cautions or warnings stated on this label

# UNICO

## APPLICATIONS FOR USE

**SMALL GRAIN CROPS - Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye**  
 Apply when weeds are in the early stages of growth. Apply at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 gallons per acre. Do not apply if the soil is too dry or if the weeds are past the early stages of growth. For best results, apply when the weeds are in the early stages of growth. For best results, apply when the weeds are in the early stages of growth.

**GRASS**  
 Apply when weeds are in the early stages of growth. Apply at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 gallons per acre. Do not apply if the soil is too dry or if the weeds are past the early stages of growth. For best results, apply when the weeds are in the early stages of growth.

**WEEDS AT THE BARRIERS**  
 Apply when weeds are in the early stages of growth. Apply at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 gallons per acre. Do not apply if the soil is too dry or if the weeds are past the early stages of growth. For best results, apply when the weeds are in the early stages of growth.

**WEEDS AT THE BARRIERS**  
 Apply when weeds are in the early stages of growth. Apply at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 gallons per acre. Do not apply if the soil is too dry or if the weeds are past the early stages of growth. For best results, apply when the weeds are in the early stages of growth.

# 2,4-D BUTYL ESTER WEED KILLER

## INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Butyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* ..	56.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS .....	43.5%
	-----
Total .....	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 45% 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid  
 CONTAINS 4 POUNDS 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

## CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel

EPA Reg. No. 1386-90  
 EPA Est. No. 22811-3

Net Volume **5 U.S. Gallons Liquid**

MANUFACTURED FOR

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., ALLIANCE, OHIO 44601

# UNICO

## 2,4-D BUTYL ESTER WEED KILLER

### INGREDIENTS

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Butyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* .....	56.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS .....	43.5%
Total .....	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 45% 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

CONTAINS 4 POUNDS 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON.

### CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel

EPA Reg. No. 138690

EPA Est. No. 228111

Net Volume

5 U.S. Gallons Liquid

EC-24BC 2-78

PROD. 110

MANUFACTURED FOR

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC., ALLIANCE, OHIO 44601

**PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION**—Add 1/2 pint of UNICO 2,4-D Butyl Ester Weed Killer to 1 gallon of water in the spray tank. Shake well. Apply or spray to assure adequate coverage and continue same application until application. The spray will kill weeds in 7 to 14 days depending on the weeds. Users should always wear protective clothing. Spraying should be repeated at least once a month. Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-D Weed Killer for the area in 1/4 acre of water per acre.

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

Dosage Per Acre	Amount Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
1/2 Pint	1/8 Teaspoonful
1 Pint	1/4 Teaspoonful
2 Pints	1/2 Teaspoonful

The dosage rates listed with low volume sprayers in 15 gallons of water per acre may vary to apply 1/4 acre of hand or knapsack sprayers in 3 to 4 gallons of water per 100 square feet.

**CLEANING OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT**—It is advised that you clean the equipment used for 2,4-D spraying with water. Do not use any other cleaning materials. Do not use any other cleaning materials. Do not use any other cleaning materials.

### CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES. UNUSUAL IRRITATION IN STORE. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use near children or animals.

Do not use in areas where children or animals are present. Do not use in areas where children or animals are present. Do not use in areas where children or animals are present.

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