

UNICO

LAWN WEED KILLER

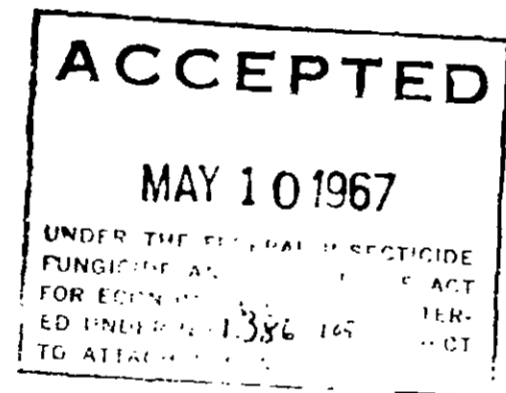
Kills Many Common Broadleaf Weeds
in Lawns. Contains 2,4-D Amine.

INGREDIENTS

| | |
|---|---------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: | |
| Dimethylamine salt of | |
| 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* | 13.8 % |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 86.2 % |
| | 100.0 % |
| Total | |

*Equivalent to 11.5% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

CONTAINS 1 POUND 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 Side Panel.

USDA Reg. No. 1386-109

NET VOLUME

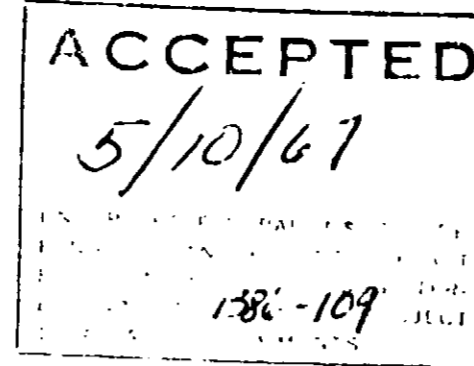
1 U.S. PINT LIQUID
PROD. 2101

Manufactured By

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
Alliance, Ohio

UNICO Lawn Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

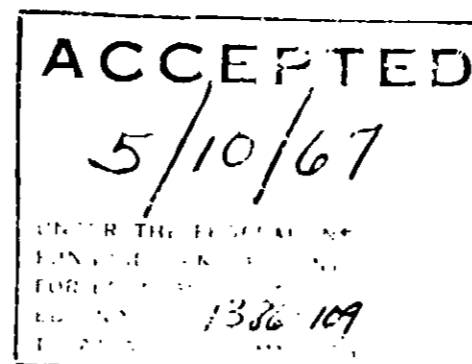


Mix with water for application as a spray. To mix, add this weed killer to the water in the tank or container and stir or agitate thoroughly. Apply when weeds are young and in a succulent, rapidly growing condition for best results. Kill of weeds may not be evident for about 2 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

LAWNS -- To control susceptible broadleaf weeds such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur, plantain, morning glory (annual), daisy fleabane, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, bull thistle, burdock, dandelion, stinging nettle, and sunflower, use 6 to 7 tablespoonfuls (3/8 cupful) in 1 gallon of water and apply this mixture to wet uniformly the weed plants on 1,000 square feet (20' x 50').

To control certain less susceptible broadleaf weeds such as jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, mallow, purslane, smartweed, wild carrot, henbit, buttercup, and sheep sorrel, use 12 tablespoonful (3/4 cupful) in 1 gallon of water and apply this mixture to wet uniformly the weed plants on 1,000 square feet (20' x 50').

VACANT LOTS AND NON-CROP AREAS -- To control certain broadleaf weeds such as those listed above as occurring in lawns, on unused vacant lots, drainage ditchbanks, roadsides, and other uncared-for areas, where useful or ornamental plants are not growing, use 8 to 12 tablespoonfuls (3/4 cupful) in 1 gallon of water and apply as a coarse spray to wet weeds thoroughly.



Repeated applications may be necessary, if new weed growth occurs, to maintain control. 2,4-D is not sufficiently active against many kinds of woody plants and vines to control them satisfactorily. Poison oak, poison ivy, and honeysuckle may be controlled if applications are repeated several times.

WILD GARLIC AND WILD ONION -- To control wild garlic and wild onion in lawns, use 6 ^{tablespoonfuls} (3/8 cupful) in 1 gallon of water and apply spray to the actively growing plants in the early spring and again in late fall. Repeat in successive years until no new growth appears. Legumes (clover) probably will be killed by this treatment.

DO NOT USE ON LAWNS OR GRASS INTERPLANTED WITH CLOVER UNLESS PROBABLE INJURY TO THE CLOVER CAN BE TOLERATED. DO NOT APPLY TO GRASS SEED CROPS DURING THE FLOWERING OR POLLINATING STAGE. DO NOT APPLY TO GRASS IN THE SEEDLING STAGE: WAIT UNTIL GRASS IS ROOTED AND WELL TILLERED.

CAUTION

AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN, OR CLOTHING. 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 of the spray may cause severe injury. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use on lawns of creeping grasses,