

1386-478

Cemmerich



GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is effective in both preemergence and postemergence applications to control many seedling weeds and grasses. It may only partially control certain vigorous annual weeds and grasses, particularly under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not ordinarily control established perennial weeds. It mixes readily in most waters with moderate agitation. In unusually hard water, a heavy deposit may form in the sprayer, which may clog screens. To avoid this, mix a softener such as Calgon with the spray water before adding this weed killer. Usually 1 pound per 100 gallons is enough. Also, use screens 50-mesh or larger. Remove heavy residue with a solvent such as denatured alcohol.

TYPES OF TREATMENT

PREMERGENCE TREATMENT—Application made after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge through soil. The soil surface should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall after treatment is desirable, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical with resultant lower weed control. Under very dry or cool conditions following application, weed control will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. After crop emergence, start cultivation as soon as soon as weed growth warrants.

POSTEMERGENCE TREATMENT Application made after crop plants have emerged. Weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage. Apply during warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry. Using low pressure (25 to 50 pounds). This weed killer will often cause some burning of crop plant leaves, but the effect is usually temporary. Spraying is more effective and less weed killer is required at moderately high temperatures (70 to 85°F.); however, to avoid crop damage, do not spray when the temperature exceeds 85°F., or is expected to exceed 85°F. within 24 hours after application. Below 70°F., use the higher rate. Usually higher rates are required for seedling grass control than for seedling broadleaf weed control. Use enough spray volume to give uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DO NOT SPRAY, OR ALLOW SPRAY MIST TO CONTACT DESIRABLE ORNAMENTAL OR CROP PLANTS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS STATED HEREWITH. All dosage rates stated below are for over-all spraying. Often it is possible and desirable to spray a 12 to 16 inch band over the row, leaving the middles unsprayed. This practice, called "band treatment," reduces the amount of weed killer needed per acre in proportion to the area actually treated.

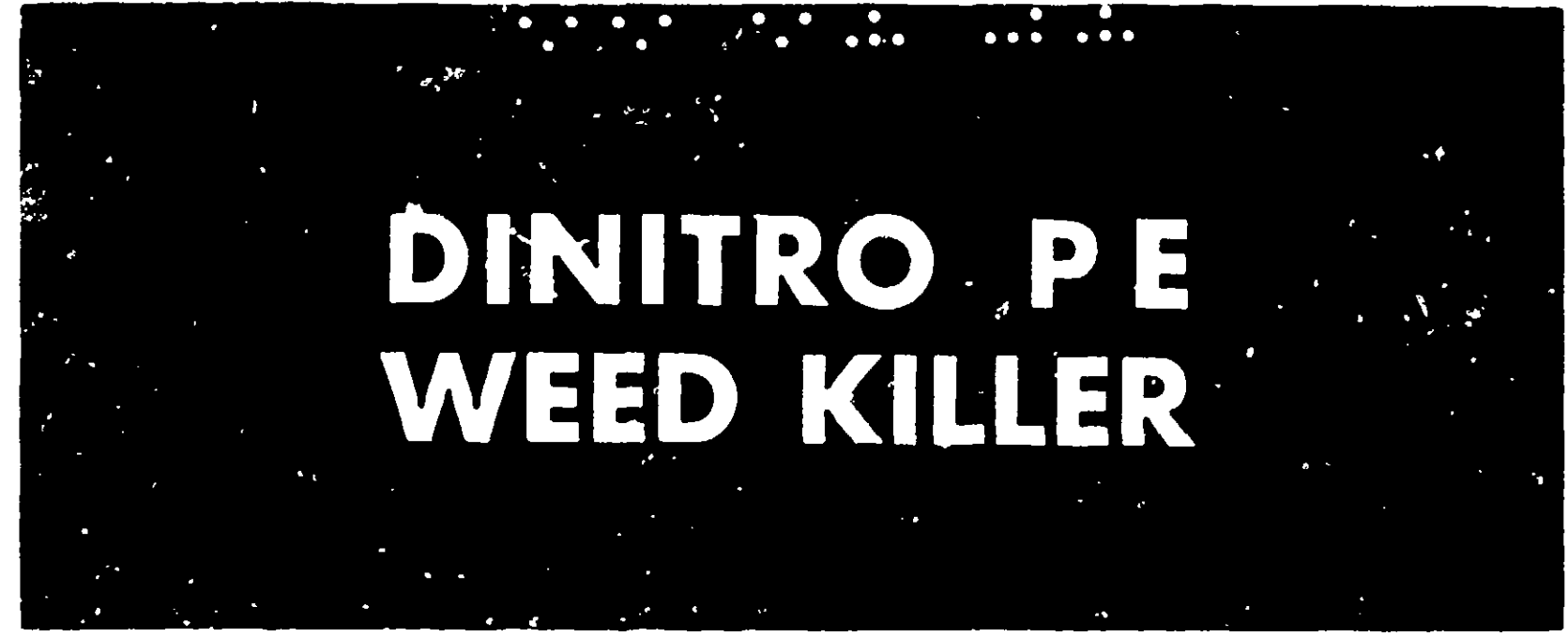
PEANUTS: Make one early application (preemergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later postemergence applications as needed, applied as follows: **Preemergence**—Use 3 to 4 gallons in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Apply at any time between planting and emergence. **Early cracking stage**—Use 2 gallons in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. **Early Postemergence** (from emergence until plants are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter)—Use 1 gallon in about 40 gallons of water per acre at 40 to 60 pounds pressure as an over-all spray. Application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide continuing or residual effectiveness. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly at temperatures are high. **Late Postemergence** (within one month after early cracking stage)—Use 2 quarts in about 30 gallons of water per acre in one or two directed sprays applied when new weeds are first visible. Use fenders or shields to protect the peanut plants and wide-angle hollow-cone whirljet nozzles to reduce spray drift and to increase coverage of the small weeds.

SOYBEANS: **Preemergence**—Use 2 to 2½ gallons in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray shortly after planting and preferably just before emergence. Best results will be obtained with applications on well-prepared fertile soil. Some stand reduction may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce yield. Do not use on soybeans planted in light, sandy soils. **Early Postemergence**—Use 3 to 4 quarts in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray when the soybeans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage and weeds are in the seedling stage. Application will control emerged seedling grass and broad-leaf weeds. Soybean leaves may be burned but usually recover. Do not use when temperatures above 85°F. are likely.

LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, FIELD BEANS: **Preemergence**—Use 2½ to 3 gallons in about 30 gallons of water per acre at time of, or shortly after, planting. Do not use on light sandy soils. **Emergence**—Often it is desirable to delay treatment until just before or during early emergence when beans are in, but not beyond, the "crook" stage. Use 1 to 1½ gallons in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray.

POTATOES: **Preemergence**—Apply just before emergence of the potato plants. For seedling broadleaf weeds, use 3 to 4 quarts in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. If seedling grasses are a problem, use another weed killer in accordance with directions on its label.

POTATO VINES—To kill potato vines preparatory to harvest, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre in a spray prepared as follows: (1) Mix 1 pint of a non-ionic surfactant (such as Triton X-100, Tween 85, or Glim) in 5 gallons of fuel oil, (2) stir the surfactant-fuel oil mixture into 30 gallons of water to obtain a good emulsion, and (3) then add this weed killer with vigorous agitation. Apply the spray with moderate pressure 10 to 20 days before harvest, during warm sunny weather. Complete spray coverage of vines is essential. Do not spray exposed tubers. Do not graze livestock or poultry in treated areas. Do not feed killed potatoes from treated areas to dairy animals.



INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series) of 4,6-dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol	51.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	49.0%
Total	100.0%

CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF 3 POUNDS 4,6-DINITRO-O-SEC-BUTYLPHENOL PER GALLON



DANGER - POISON



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Antidote Statement and Remainder of Required WARNING Statement on Side Panel
USDA Reg. No. 1386-478

Net Volume

5 U.S. Gallons Liquid

FC-875E-10-68

PROD. 125

DISTRIBUTED BY

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC. • ALLIANCE, OHIO

PEAS: Postemergence Do not apply of applicat

PUMPKIN higher rate on light crops listed

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SYMPTOMS type of ex FIRST water.

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Do Not Contaminate

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Use or



DINITRO-P
WEED KILLER

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Antidote Statement and Remainder of
Required WARNING Statement on Side Panel
USDA Reg. No. 1266-678

Net Volume

FC-375E-10-66

5 U.S. Gallons Liquid

PROD. 125

DISTRIBUTED BY

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC. - ALLIANCE, OHIO

PEAS: Preemergence—Use 2 to 3 gallons in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. Postemergence—Use 2 to 3 quarts in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small. Do not apply after flower buds are visible. Do not graze animals on treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock within 40 days of application. When seedling grasses are a problem, use another weed killer in accordance with directions on its label.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASH: Preemergence—Apply 1 to 2 gallons per acre after planting but before emergence. Use the higher rate on heavy soils. CUCUMBERS: Preemergence—Use 1 gallon per acre. Plant seeds at least one inch deep. Do not use on light sandy soils. Do not use if soil is to be covered with plant protectors. Do not use after emergence of seedlings of crops listed in this paragraph.

ALFALFA: Apply 1 to 1½ quarts in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as soon as chickweed appears in the late fall or early winter when the crop is dormant. If new seedlings of chickweed appear, repeat. Use same treatment on new and old stands of alfalfa, red clover and ladino clover, but do not apply before crop seedlings have two or more true leaves. If chickweed is well developed, delay application until legumes are dormant and use 2 to 4 quarts in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. Spray when temperatures are above 50°F. (preferably above 60°F.). A second spraying may be required to obtain control of heavy weed growth. Do not graze treated areas before first cutting of hay.



DANGER - POISON



FIRST AID TREATMENT

ANTIDOTE

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING: Excessive Fatigue, Sweating, Thirst and Fever. If symptoms of poisoning develop from any type of exposure, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.

FIRST AID: Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If feverish, cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.

If Swallowed, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN AT ONCE. Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of water. Treat as in FIRST AID, above.

If Splashed in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled on Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes, or clean them thoroughly before re-use. NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.

WARNING

POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing. Do Not Breathe Vapor or Spray Mist. Do Not Take Internally. Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes. Keep Away from Heat and Open Flame. Keep Out of Reach of Farm Animals.

This product is likely to stain everything which it contacts. To avoid staining of carpets, rugs, and upholstery, keep contaminated clothing and shoes outdoors until cleaned.

DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS. Do not reuse this container for any purpose. Punch holes in top and bottom of metal containers, crush under wheels of heavy vehicle or with an axe, and bury crushed containers in a pit on non-crop land well away from water supplies.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Fish may be killed. Do not apply to crops or areas other than those for which directions are stated in this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from area treated. Clean application equipment and dispose of containers, rinse solutions and unused chemical in a pit located on non-crop land well away from water supplies.

NOTICE

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

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

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Trademark

DINITRO WEED KILLER

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DANGER - POISON



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Required WARNING Statement on Side Panel

USDA Reg. No. 1386-478

*PREMERGE (R) — Trademark of the Dow Chemical Company

Net Volume

U.S. Gallons Liquid



Manufactured for

Agri-Chemicals, Inc.

a Subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation
P. O. Box 1685
Atlanta, Georgia

PEAS: Preem
Postemergence—U
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USS Agri-Ch
or other proper