

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl Ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*

57 34%

INERT INGRÉDIENTS

42.66%

TOTAL

100.00%

1 Gallon

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*Equivalent to 38.6% 2,4-dichtorophenoxyacetic acid. Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6. DO1-5.

EPA Reg. No. 1386-563 EPA Est. No. 1386-0H-1

Net Volume Product 138

UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES, INC. MINNEAROLIS, MN 55420

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if sy allowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. In case of contact, wash exposed 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

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal, State or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved State and local procedures. Metal containers may be offered for recycling or reconditioning.

NOTICE

Because Universal Cooperatives, Inc. has no control over storage, handling and conditions of use, which are of critical importance, Universal Cooperatives, Inc. makes no representation or warranty, either 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. Nor does Universal Cooperatives, Inc. assume any responsibility for injury to persons, crops. animals, soil or property arising out of misuse, improper handling or storage of this material.

901384-7-81

to V Ester 33 Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a mainter inconsistent with its labeling

Lo V Ester 33 Wheelf Killer should be used as a water cituted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, core, sorghum, grasses for seed production and organizational turk and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as readsides, fence rows and drainag, ditch banks.

Apply when the weeds are young and in succelent rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soit 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 tack 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. Petreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

SMALL GRAÍN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye) — Use in pint (10 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 12 8 acres, to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur, plantain morningglory (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 seeding 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 pre-emergence treatment use 2 to 4's pints per acre applied to the soil after planting, but before emergence of corn seedlings, to control annual grasses and broadleafed weeds, such as congrass, toxtail, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur and pigweed. Do not use on light sandy son. Use tower rate of application community to corn is thickly to occur if heavy rain closely follows application. Deep planting of corn may provide some protection against injury.

For post-emergence treatment use - pint (10 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon on 12.8 acres, to control the susceptible broad-enfed weeds such as ragweed, lambsquarter morningglory (annual), cocklebur and proweed, listed under small grain crops. Apr. 5, 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 croadle iffed weeds are more susceptible to control than at earlier or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of growing point of corn in corn 10 inches tall or more, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately after a period of not, moist weather, injury to corn may occur when hot, gry weather closely follows treatment. Avoid cultivation for 10 to 14 days after spraying to reduce possibility of stalk breakage. Hybrid cornshould be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended desage, or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines 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 114 pint per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tillered, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleafed weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or heading stages. Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild gartic 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 DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK

ROADSIDES, FENCE ROWS AND DRAIF .GE DITCHBANKS -- Use 21 to 3 pints per acre to control susceptible broadleafed 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 2 teaspoons per gallon of water, apply spray at rate of 1 gallon per square rod. DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.

RANGELAND AND PASTURE — Use .8 to 3.3 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Do not use on bent grass la falfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION — Above quantities of Lo V Ester 33 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 mi/ke up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be upplied in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, although as little as 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre have been used in certain instances. Always use the proper amount of tius 2.4-D Weed Killer per unit of area regardless of the quantity of water.

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

Dosage Per Acre	Amount Per 1,000 Sq. Fi
1. Pint	1 Teaspoonful
† Pint	2 Teaspoonful
1' Pint	2' Teaspoonful
2°, Piot	5' Teaspoonful
3 Pint	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 1000 square feet

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT — It is almost impossible to remove residue of 2.4-D from sprayers and application equipment particularly from nonmetallic parts (wood, rubber, fibre) and it is advisable NOT to use the same equipment for applying other materials to plants or crops



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