

**ACCEPTED**  
 SEP 25 1980  
 Under the Federal Insecticide,  
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
 as amended, for the purpose of being  
 registered under FIFRA, the pesticide  
 EPA Reg. No. 1306-563

# UNICO®

## ISOMER SPECIFIC WEED KILLER

### INGREDIENTS

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>		
Isocetyl Ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	.....	57.34%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b>	.....	42.66%
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>100.00%</b>

\*EQUIVALENT TO 40.45% 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID  
 ISOMER SPECIFIC BY AOAC METHOD NO. 6 D01-5

**KEEP OUT REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

See Remainder of CAUTION Statement on Side Panel

**Net Volume**  
 901304-3-80

**1 U.S. Gallon Liquid (3.785 L)**  
 PROD. 138

EPA Reg. No. 1306-563

EPA Est. 1306-0H-1

MANUFACTURED BY

**universal**  
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55420

**CAUTION**

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**

Do not reuse empty container. The container should be rinsed with water at least three times before disposal, and these washings should be added to spray tank. Discard container in a safe place. Do not burn. Follow State Department of Environmental Control disposal instructions.

**NOTICE**

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

# UNICO Lo V Ester 33 Weed Killer

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

UNICO Lo V Ester 33 Weed Killer should be used as a water diluted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, grasses for seed production, and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of weeds in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and drainage ditch banks.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weeds. 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 many weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. 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.

### CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty container. The empty container should be rinsed with water at least three times before disposal, and rinse water should be added to spray tank. Discard container in a safe place. Do not burn. Follow State Recommendations regarding container disposal.

### NOTICE

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

**SMALL GRAIN CROPS (WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS)**—Use 1/2 pint (16 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon in 12.5 acre, to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as mustard, ragwort, lambsquarters, and pigweed, and grasses, such as crabgrass, foxtail, and barnyard grass, in small grain crops. Apply when weeds are 4 to 8 inches tall, but before the boot stage. Do not apply after grain plants are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply after jointing stage, or after heading begins. Do not use on grain infested with locusts. **DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW TO LIVESTOCK.**

**CORN**—For pre-emergence treatment, use 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints per acre applied to the soil after planting but before corn seedlings, to control annual grasses and broadleafed weeds, such as crabgrass, foxtail, ragwort, lambsquarters, and pigweed. Do not use on light sandy soil. Use lower rate of application on loam soils and higher rate on heavy soils. Corn is likely to appear if heavy rain closely follows application. Deep planting of corn may provide some protection.

For post-emergence treatment, use 1/2 pint (16 fluid ounces) per acre, or 1 gallon in 12.5 acre, to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as ragwort, lambsquarters, morning glory (annual), cocklebur, and pigweed, and grasses, such as crabgrass, foxtail, and barnyard grass, in corn crops. Apply when weeds are 4 to 8 inches tall, but still small, and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. Corn of 4 to 8 inch stage is most susceptible to injury and the broadleafed weeds are more susceptible to control than at earlier or later stages. Avoid spraying at the jointing point of corn. In corn 10 inches or more tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying during a period of hot, moist weather. Injury to corn may occur when hot, dry weather closely follows treatment. Do not apply 10 to 14 days after spraying to reduce possibility of stalk breakage. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the corn is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage, or other experience has shown the particular strain of corn to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment. **DO NOT APPLY AFTER FIRST TASSES APPEAR.**

**GRASS SEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTAL**—Use 1 to 1 1/2 pint per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well along, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleafed weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or heading stage. 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. The first should be made during the fall from October to December, and the other during the period, February to May. **DO NOT FEED ANY FOLIAGE OR PLANT PARTS FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.**

**ROADSIDE, FENCE ROWS AND DAMAGE BYCROPPERS**—Use 2 1/2 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 foot. **DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED ANY FOLIAGE FROM TREATED AREAS TO LIVESTOCK.**

**PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION**—Above quantities of UNICO 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 make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, 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 in certain instances. Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-D Weed Killer per unit of area treated and quantity of water.

Small Quantities	Large Quantities
1 Pint	1000 sq. ft.
1 1/2 Pint	1500 sq. ft.
2 1/2 Pint	2500 sq. ft.
3 Pint	3000 sq. ft.

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 1000 square feet.

**CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT**—It is almost impossible to remove residue of 2,4-D from sprayers and application equipment, particularly from non-metallic 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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