

6/7/72
2217-77

GENERAL INFORMATION - IMPORTANT! Make sure you check out your sprayer to see that it is properly calibrated before using this material. Improper tractor speed, pump pressure, nozzle tip size, or spray angle can result in poor weed kill or possibly heavy crop damage. Read the label carefully and follow directions closely. See Caution Statement.

When used as directed will give control of many common perennial weeds in corn, wheat, sorghum, rye, oats, roadsides, pastures, turf and lawns. It is more effective when used on actively growing weeds. Temperatures best for spraying range from 75° to 90°. Do not apply if rain is expected within the hour. Use low pressure equipment (40 pounds) on crops and turf. Garden type pressure sprayers work well on spot spraying. Do not let the spray particles "wind drift" to sensitive nearby plants. Use from 5 to 20 gallons water per acre for spraying.

CORN—Pre-Emergence: Mix 1 to 2 qts. (average 1½ qt.) in 10 to 20 gallons water per acre. Will control susceptible weeds and annual grasses such as Crabgrass and Foxtail. Apply as a broadcast spray 1 to 3 days before the corn emerges. Do not treat light sandy soils. Do not cultivate until necessary. *2217-77*

CORN—Post-Emergence: May be applied to corn at several stages of growth. Use "drop nozzles" when corn is 10 inches and over. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. For spot spraying of weeds, such as ~~weeds~~ in corn, mix ½ cupful in 3 gallons water and treat weeds.

Early Spraying: When corn is 2 to 4 inches high, apply as soon as possible after most weeds have emerged. Use ½ pt. per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage. Corn drop nozzles are not necessary at this time.

Lay By Spraying: When corn is 2 to 3 feet high, use ½ pt. per acre. At this stage of corn growth since stalks may be rattle from 2,4-D, there is always a chance that high winds may damage the crop 1 to 3 days after spraying. Use drop nozzles. Cultivation should be completed before applying this spray.

High Clearance Spraying: This is a useful spray especially when weeds get started after lay-by. Use 1 pt. per acre. Adjust spray nozzles to hit highest weeds.

SORGHUM—Post-Emergence Only: Employ drop nozzles. Use ½ pt. per acre. Sorghums are most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches high. Spray a check plot first. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

HARD TO KILL WEEDS in NON-CROP LAND—For perennial weeds such as Sow Thistle and Russian Knapweed, see list in drainage ditchbanks, fence rows and farm roadsides use 2 to 3 pts. in 20 gallons water with 5 to 8 oz. liquid detergent and thoroughly wet the foliage. Do not let spray drift. Treat in spring and again at bloom time before seed is set and before the following year.

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SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

(Use lower dosage rate)

ARROWHEAD	LAMBSQUARTER	RAGWEED
BUCKHORN	MUSTARD	SUNFLOWER
COCKLEBUR	MORNING GLORY	WILD CARROT
DANDELION	PIGWEED	WILD RADISH
DOCK	PLANTAIN	WILD SWEET POTATO
KNOTWEED		

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

(Use Higher Dosage Rate)

BINDWEED	HORSE NETTLE	SHEEP SORREL
BUCKBRUSH	LOCOWEED	HOARY CRESS
BUCKWHEAT	MILKWEED	WILD ONION
CANADA THISTLE	POISON IVY	WILLOW

SMALL GRAIN—(Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats): For weeds in Winter Wheat and Rye, treat only in the spring. Use ½ to 1 pt. in sufficient water to cover one acre. Apply from the tillered to the jointing stage. In Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley, use ½ to ¾ pt. per acre. Use higher dosage for hard to kill weeds. Treat when crop is fully tillered (4 to 8 inches high) up until early boot stage. Do not spray during seedling stage or boot to dough stage.

CAUTION: Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

PASTURES AND TURF: Use 1 qt. in 20 gallons water per acre. Apply early in summer when plants are actively growing. Treat again in bud stage before weeds go to seed. **CAUTION:** On dairy pastures remove cows during spray application and do not allow them access to the treated area for 7 days thereafter. For lawns use 1½ tablespoons per gallon for 1,000 sq. ft. Repeat as needed for control. Do not spray new lawns until after first cutting. Clover may be damaged with this spray. Do not apply to bentgrass, St. Augustine, Dichondra or carpetgrass lawns.

WOODY PLANTS—For plants such as Sumac, Willow or Buckbrush in fence rows, pastures and drainage ditchbanks, use 1 to 2 qts. in 100 gallons water with 5 to 8 oz. of liquid detergent. Wet plants thoroughly. Apply when actively growing and treat the following year. Super Brush Killer will give best results.

CAUTION: Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. In case of contact, wash with soap and water. Harmful if swallowed.

DON'T OVER DOSE! Follow directions carefully. Do not let spray drift to sensitive plants such as vegetables, legumes, apples, flowers, cotton or other 2,4-D susceptible plants. Use coarse spray when there is less chance for "wind drift". Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not contaminate water to be used for domestic or irrigation purposes. Local spray conditions will vary. Check local recommendations first. Use sprayer or spray equipment for insecticides and fungicides. Do not reuse this container. Do not make aerial applications over sensitive plants. Under certain high temperature conditions vapors from this product will injure nearby susceptible plants.

Do not apply to any area not specified on the label.

Place equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that this product conforms to the ingredient statement on the label. Since conditions of use such as weather, compatibility with other chemicals, and condition of application equipment will vary, Seller makes no claim other than those stated on this label.

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