

DIRECTIONS

Where sensitive species such as young Wild Mustard predominate, the lower rates given may be satisfactory. For less sensitive species and where conditions for kill are difficult, use the higher rates of application. Use either hand or power sprayer.

MIXING: Add the recommended amount to about 1/2 the volume of water to be used in spraying and mix thoroughly. Add the remaining water and continue mixing while spraying. Where amount is not given, use enough water for good coverage.

WEED CONTROL IN PASTURES, ESTABLISHED LAWNS AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Use 2 to 3 pints per acre in enough water (approximately 100 to 200 gallons) for good coverage. Additional applications may be needed for hard to kill species. Clover and other legumes are usually injured by 2,4-D, especially if application is made when weather is hot. **Do Not** apply to creeping grasses such as bentgrass, St. Augustine, and carpetgrass or Dichondria at any time or to freshly seeded lawns until new plants are well established, as severe damage may result. Protect ornamentals from spray drift. **Do Not** apply when pasture grass is in boot to milk stage. **Do Not** apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins. **Do Not** graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS

(In vacant lots, fence rows, roadsides and similar places)

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: For tall weed growth, use 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Apply so as to wet thoroughly foliage of weeds. Application should be made when plants are growing actively and foliage is fully expanded. Canada Thistle and Bindweed which are deep rooted and difficult to control may require additional applications as new growth appears.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

(Hard-to-Kill Species) Not in Growing Crops: (Fallow Cropland)
For White Top (Hoary Cress), use 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre in fall or early spring. Additional applications or spot treatments may be needed to control remaining plants.

For Russian Knapweed, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre before bloom to prevent seed production. For thick patches, use at the rate of 10 gallons per acre in the fall after the soil temperature is below 50 F. Regrowth occurring during the following summer should be treated with lower rates. Treated area should not be used for crop production for one year or more.

For Leafy Spurge, use 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 quarts per acre at pre-bud stage to "thin out" stands. Treatment must be repeated for 3 to 4 years to gain appreciable control. For thick patches, use at the rate of 10 gallons per acre in the fall after the soil temperature is below 50 F. Regrowth occurring during the following summer should be treated with 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. Treated area should not be used for crop production for one year or more.

For Bindweed, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints at the bud to bloom stage or on active fall regrowth. Retreatments in following years are needed to maintain control.

For Canada Thistle, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Make one application when thistle is in the early bud stage, and one or more in late summer and/or early fall. Treatment for several years may be needed for effective control.

NOTE: At the rates given above, this product will cause temporary soil toxicity which may affect crops grown on treated areas until 2,4-D soil residues disappear.

WEED CONTROL IN CROPS

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS: For selective control of weeds in small grains such as barley and wheat, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. The lower rate should be used only when weeds are very small and succulent. **Do Not** apply until spring when grain is in the full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches high). If application is made before tillering or after the grain has reached the boot stage injury may result. Fall treatment has resulted in injury to the crop.

Do Not use where legumes, especially alfalfa or sweet clover, are interplanted with grain.

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

(Directions continued on opposite side)

(Directions continued from opposite side)

WEED CONTROL IN CORN (Post-emergence): Use 1/2 to 1 pint in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Apply when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. Use drop nozzles to spray beside stalks, not over them. Best control will be obtained when most of the weeds have germinated but are still in the seedling stage. Cornstalks may become brittle after spraying with 2,4-D, therefore, **do not** cultivate for 10 to 14 days after post-emergence treatment. **Do Not** use any 2,4-D formulation on inbred lines of corn or on corn grown for the production of hybrid seed.

NOTE: Avoid applications at high temperatures. In the western Great Plains and Intermountain regions, apply 1 pint per acre.

WEED CONTROL IN FLAX: For susceptible weeds such as wild mustard, use 1/4 to 3/4 pint per acre. For lambsquarter, stinkweed, cocklebur, marsh elder and ragweed, use 1/2 pint per acre. To check growth and seed production of moderately resistant weeds such as smartweed, red-root pigweed, Canada thistle or perennial sow thistle, use 3/4 to 1 pint per acre. At these high rates flax may be injured. Apply when plants are 4 to 8 inches tall but not after buds begin to form.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre for Alligator Weed and certain other weeds. Make application when the cane is 1 to 2 feet high. Use either row or over-all application. Avoid contacting cane foliage with spray or spray mist.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Make application 5 to 7 weeks after emergence (after the seedling stage but not after seed stalks have emerged).

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRPLANE IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON OR OTHER CROPS SUSCEPTIBLE TO 2,4-D INJURY.

For best results apply at moderate pressures (40 to 80 pounds) when weather is warm and weeds are growing actively.

CAUTION — HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

CAUSES IRRITATION OF EYES AND SKIN. DO NOT GET IN EYES. MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND CLOTHING.

In event of skin contact, the affected area should be washed immediately with large quantities of soap and water. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Do Not allow this product to contact in any manner cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants either in the growing or dormant periods by direct application or spray drift. Spraying of this product may be subject to restriction imposed by state or local laws. Use coarse sprays as they are less likely to drift. **Do Not** apply this material by airplane in areas where cotton or other susceptible crops are grown.

Seed germination or plant growth may be temporarily inhibited by excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil.

TOXIC TO FISH

Do Not permit this product or spray drift to contaminate irrigation ditches or domestic water supplies. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Apply only as specified on the label.

Equipment used for the application or handling of any 2,4-D spray material should not be used for applying other agricultural chemicals due to the difficulty of removing all residues from such equipment. **This container cannot be satisfactorily decontaminated and must not be reused or sold for reuse. Destroy by burying in a safe place. Do Not** burn.

NOTE: If this material has been exposed to below freezing temperatures it should be warmed to at least 40 F. and thoroughly mixed before it is used.

DO NOT STORE NEAR FOODSTUFFS, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES.

Follows directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

DIRECTIONS

Where sensitive species such as young Wild Mustard predominate, the lower rates given may be satisfactory. For less sensitive species and where conditions for kill are difficult, use the higher rates of application. Use either hand or power sprayer.

MIXING: Add the recommended amount to about 1/2 the volume of water to be used in spraying and mix thoroughly. Add the remaining water and continue mixing while spraying. Where amount is not given, use enough water for good coverage.

WEED CONTROL IN PASTURES, ESTABLISHED LAWNS AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Use 2 to 3 pints per acre in enough water (approximately 100 to 200 gallons) for good coverage. Additional applications may be needed for hard to kill species. Clover and other legumes are usually injured by 2,4-D, especially if application is made when weather is hot. Do Not apply to creeping grasses such as bent grass, St. Augustine, and carpetgrass or Dichondria at any time or to freshly seeded lawns until new plants are well established, as severe damage may result. Protect ornamentals from spray drift. Do Not apply when pasture grass is in boot to milk stage. Do Not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins. Do Not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS

On vacant lots, fence rows, roadsides and similar places: **GENERAL WEED CONTROL:** For tall weed growth, use 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Apply so as to wet thoroughly foliage of weeds. Application should be made when plants are growing actively and foliage is fully expanded. Canada Thistle and Bindweed which are deep rooted and difficult to control may require additional applications as new growth appears.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

(Hard to Kill Species) Not in Growing Crops: (Fallow Land) For White Top (Hairy Cress), use 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre in fall or early spring. Additional applications or spot treatments may be needed to control remaining plants.

For Russian Knotweed, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre before bloom to prevent seed production. For thick patches, use at the rate of 10 gallons per acre in the fall after the soil temperature is below 50°F. Regrowth occurring during the following summer should be treated with lower rates. Treated area should not be used for crop production for one year or more.

For Leafy Spurge, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 quarts per acre at pre-bud stage to "thin-out" stands. Treatment must be repeated for 3 to 4 years to gain appreciable control. For thick patches, use at the rate of 10 gallons per acre in the fall after the soil temperature is below 50°F. Regrowth occurring during the following summer should be treated with 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. Treated area should not be used for crop production for one year or more.

For bindweed, use 1/2 to 2 pints at the bud to bloom stage or on active fall regrowth. Retreatments in following years are needed to maintain control.

For Canada Thistle, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Make one application when thistle is in the early bud stage, and one or more in late summer and/or early fall. Treatment for several years may be needed for effective control.

NOTE: At the rates given above, this product will cause temporary toxicity which may affect crops grown on treated areas until 2,4-D soil residues disappear.

WEED CONTROL IN CROPS

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS: For selective control of weeds in small grains such as barley and wheat, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. The lower rate should be used only when weeds are very small and succulent. Do Not apply until spring when grain is in the fall tiller stage (4 to 8 inches high). If application is made before tillering or after the grain has reached the boot stage injury may result. Fall treatment has resulted in injury to the crop.

Do Not use where legumes, especially alfalfa or sweet clover, are interplanted with grain.

Do Not spray or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do Not feed treated straw to livestock.

Hopkins

ACCEPTED

218-362 2393-306
MAY 3 1953

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND ROBOTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 2393-306 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

Contains 4 Pounds 2,4-D Acid Equivalent Per Gallon

For use in Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Rice and Sugar Cane. Also on Lawns, Golf Courses, Parks, Playgrounds, Highways, Railroad Right-of-Ways, Airfields, Ditch Banks and Fence Rows. For control of Wild Mustard, Dandelion, Goldenrod, Ragweed, Plantains, Thistles, Docks, Wild Morning Glory, Shepherd's-purse, Wild Carrot, Mallow and certain other broadleaved weeds.

EPA Reg. No. 2393-306
EPA Est. No. 2393-WI-1

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 49.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 50.6%
(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 41.0%)
Contains the equivalent of 4 pounds of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid per gallon.



MANUFACTURED BY

Hopkins

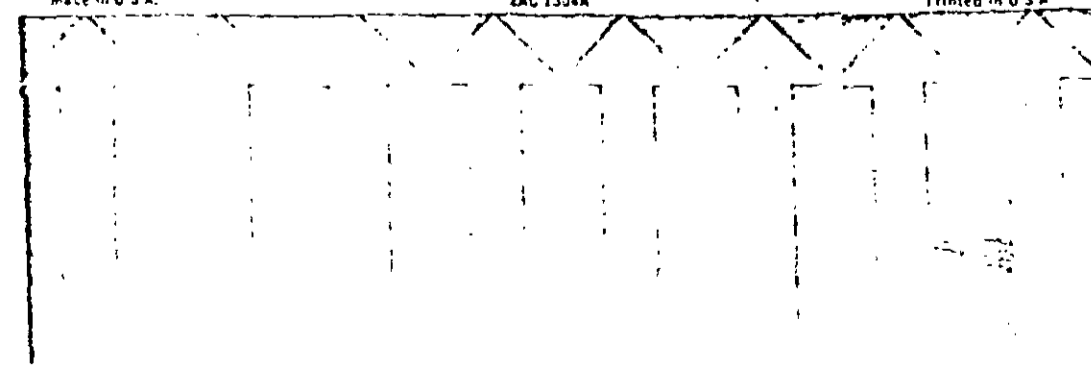
agricultural chemical co.

BOX 7532 • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

DO NOT USE OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME

CAUTION - Keep out of reach of children
For Additional CAUTION Information See Right Panel

Made in U.S.A. 5300 2 ZAC 1324A Printed in U.S.A.



(Directions continue)

WEED CONTROL
5 to 20 gallons and corn is 1 to stalks, not over of the weeds has Cornstalks may fore, do not cu treatment. Do h corn or on corn

NOTE: Avoid ap Great Plains an

WEED CONTROL
Alligator Weed the cane is 1 to Avoid contacting

WEED CONTROL
tion 5 to 7 wee not after seed s

DO NOT APPLY OTHER CROPS SI
For best results whe. weather is

CAUTION -

CAUSES IRRITATION
MAY BE ABSORBED AND CLOTHING
In event of sk. immediately will eye contact flush get medical attn
Do Not allow t grapes, fruit fr desirable plants application or s ject to restrict sprays as they p by airplane in a grown.

Seed germinat by excessive a

TOXIC TO FISH

Do Not permit t gation ditches s streams, or po-

Equipment use spray material d chemicals due t such equipment. laminated and m burying in a safe

NOTE: If this na peratures it sh mixed before it

DO NOT STORE INSECTICIDES

Follows direct weather and s specifically re use of this pr a s as all in in at all

Hopkins

4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

4.6
L
Contains 2,4-D Acid Equivalent Per Gallon

Use on Barley, Rye, Corn, Rice and Sugar
beans, Golf Courses, Parks, Play grounds,
and Right-of-Ways, Airfields, Ditch Banks
For control of Wild Mustard, Dandelion,
weed, Plantains, Thistles, Docks, Wild
shepherd's-purse, Wild Carrot, Mallow and
broadleaved weeds.



MANUFACTURED BY

Hopkins
agricultural chemical co.

BOX 7532 • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

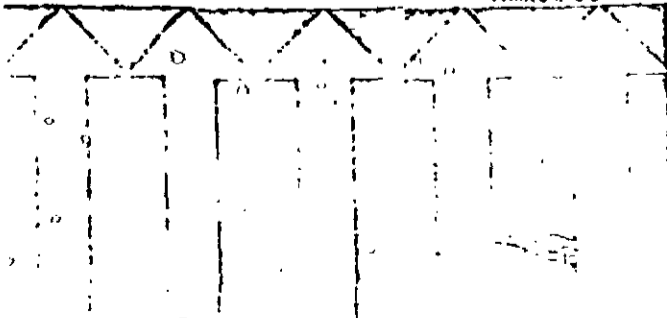
DO NOT STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME

Keep out of reach of children

For Additional CAUTION Information See Right Panel

8800-2
ZAC 1306A

Printed in U.S.A.



(Directions continued from opposite side)

WEED CONTROL IN CORN (Post emergence): Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Apply when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. Use drop nozzles to spray beside stalks, not over them. Best control will be obtained when most of the weeds have germinated but are still in the seedling stage. Cornstalks may become brittle after spraying with 2,4-D, therefore, do not cultivate for 10 to 14 days after post-emergence treatment. Do Not use any 2,4-D formulation on inbred lines of corn or on corn grown for the production of hybrid seed.

NOTE: Avoid applications at high temperatures. In the western Great Plains and Intermountain regions, apply 1 pint per acre.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre for Alligator Weed and certain other weeds. Make application when the cane is 1 to 2 feet high. Use either row or over-all application. Avoid contacting cane foliage with spray or spray mist.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Make application 5 to 7 weeks after emergence (after the seedling stage but not after seed stalks have emerged).

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRPLANE IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON OR OTHER CROPS SUSCEPTIBLE TO 2,4-D INJURY.

For best results apply at moderate pressures (40 to 80 pounds) when weather is warm and weeds are growing actively.

CAUTION — HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

CAUSES IRRITATION OF EYES AND SKIN. DO NOT GET IN EYES. MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND CLOTHING.

In event of skin contact, the affected area should be washed immediately with large quantities of soap and water. In case of eye contact flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Do Not allow this product to contact in any manner cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants either in the growing or dormant periods by direct application or spray drift. Spraying of this product may be subject to restriction imposed by state or local laws. Use coarse sprays as they are less likely to drift. Do Not apply this material by airplane in areas where cotton or other susceptible crops are grown.

Seed germination or plant growth may be temporarily inhibited by excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil.

TOXIC TO FISH

Do Not permit this product or spray drift to contaminate irrigation ditches or domestic water supplies. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Apply only as specified on the label.

Equipment used for the application or handling of any 2,4-D spray material should not be used for applying other agricultural chemicals due to the difficulty of removing all residues from such equipment. This container cannot be satisfactorily decontaminated and must not be reused or sold for reuse. Destroy by burying in a safe place. Do Not burn.

NOTE: If this material has been exposed to below freezing temperatures it should be warmed to at least 40°F. and thoroughly mixed before it is used.

DO NOT STORE NEAR FOODSTUFFS, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are key to the control of the sprayer. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material and must instruct all persons who handle it accordingly.