

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

*2, 3, 6-TRICHLOROPHENYLACETIC ACID, SODIUM SALT .....	16.8%
INERT INGREDIENTS .....	83.2%
TOTAL -	100.0%

\*EQUIVALENT 15.4% BY WEIGHT OR 1½ POUNDS PER GALLON.

EPA REG. NO. 2749-217

NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

**CAUTION:** KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN, EYES OR CLOTHING. IN CASE OF CONTACT, FLUSH WITH PLENTY OF WATER.

FOR EYES - GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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

DO NOT USE THE SAME SPRAYER FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER BY CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT OR DISPOSAL OF WASTES. DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. TESTS HAVE SHOWN THAT VERY SMALL AMOUNTS OF THIS MATERIAL CAN INJURE MANY BROADLEAF PLANTS SUCH AS TOBACCO, SOYBEANS, COTTON, MOST VEGETABLES, AND ORNAMENTALS. COARSE SPRAYS ARE LESS LIKELY TO DRIFT. CONSULT YOUR STATE FISH AND GAME AGENCY BEFORE APPLYING THIS PRODUCT.

IMPORTANT: APPLICATION, AS DIRECTED, WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF SOIL PRODUCTIVITY FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR AND POSSIBLY LONGER, DEPENDING ON SOIL TYPE AND RAINFALL. DO NOT ALLOW MATERIAL TO DRIFT OR WASH ONTO FIELDS GROWING SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS, ESPECIALLY SOYBEANS AND TOMATOES, DURING THE SAME SEASON. DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER, DESTROY WHEN EMPTY BY PERFORATING OR CRUSHING AND BURYING IN A SAFE PLACE.

3749-217  
**ACCEPTED**  
Dec 29 1972

# HERBICIDE

## NON CROP WEED KILLER

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

WEED CONTROL ON HIGHWAYS, DITCHBANKS, FENCEROWS, INDUSTRIAL AREAS:

Puncture vine: In moderate rainfall areas (20-30" per year) treat during late winter to early spring before puncture vine emerges.

In low rainfall areas (4" or less per year), treat during fall or early winter, just before rains, cause puncture vine to sprout.

Russian Thistle: other seedling weeds, such as plantain, kochia, turkey mullein, pigweed, and lambsquarters: In areas with seasonal rainfall, treat in late fall or early winter, just before rains cause weeds to germinate.

In other areas, treat in the spring before weeds germinate. Apply 3-4 gallons of TRIP per acre in enough water for good distribution (25-100 gallons per acre). Use the higher rate for longer residual control, or where rain is distributed throughout the year.

Field Bindweed, leavy spurge, Russian knapweed, Canadian Thistle: In moderate areas of rainfall, apply TRIP anytime during the growing season. Rainfall after application is important for leaching the chemical into the root zone of perennial weeds. Therefore, treat prior to the rainy season, usually early spring or fall. Treat an extra 10' around patches of deeprooted perennial weeds to make sure all roots are affected.

### AMOUNTS TO USE

	AREA SPRAYED	TRIP	WATER
SPOT TREATMENTS:	1 sq. rod	1/2 pt.	1 gallon
	3 sq. rods	1 1/2 pts.	3 gallons
	1/4 acre	3 gals.	40 gallons
LARGE TREATMENTS:	1 acre	12 gals.	50-100 gals.

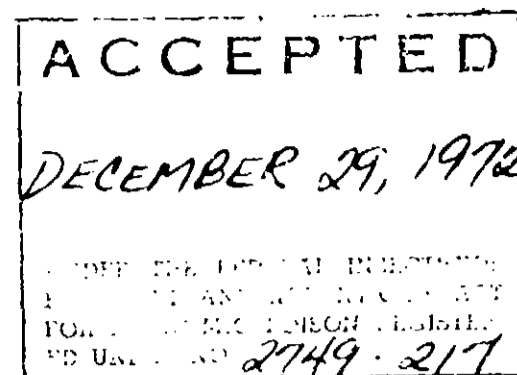
Use enough water to thoroughly wet weed foliage and soil around weeds. If top growth of weeds is so heavy that TRIP will not reach the soil, burning or mowing top growth before treatment is suggested. Where practical, discing the material into the soil after application improves weed control.

Annual grasses, annual and some perennial broadleaf weeds: Apply 10 gals. of TRIP per acre in a minimum of 50 gallons of water. For seasonal control of annual weeds, treat in early spring before weed growth begins. Do not apply to frozen ground. For perennial broadleaf weeds, apply in spring or fall when rainfall after application will help leach the chemical into the root zone of these weeds.

Annuals: foxtail, crabgrass, barnyard grass, smartweed, lambsquarters, pigweed, ragweed.



Manufactured for:  
**ACETO CHEMICAL CO., INC.**  
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIV.



Perennials: bur ragweed, indian rush pea, Texas blueweed, mouse-ear, poverty weed, alkali sida, mouse-ear chickweed, dandelion, bouncing bet, plantain.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not apply TRIP to frozen soil or soil subject to the rapid washing that follows a winter thaw or heavy rain. TRIP will not work properly when applied to moving water in draining streams, or to bottom mud saturated with seepage water.

**AQUATIC WEED CONTROL (non-irrigation uses):**

TRIP can be used for the control of submerged aquatic weeds in lakes, drainage ditches, farm ponds and reservoirs not used for irrigation purposes. Specifically for boatdocks, swimming areas and shore lines. Do not use treated water for domestic purposes or livestock drinking.

Apply TRIP to the exposed lake, ditch or pond bottom following drawdown or draining. Complete drawdown is not necessary. Expose only the area to be treated.

In low rainfall areas, make applications shortly after fall drawdown to allow maximum fixation time. Lakes which refill gradually and are not subject to severe flooding may be treated in fall or spring. Keep water drawn down a minimum of three weeks following treatment. Once fixed, TRIP will remain in the area of application and control many submerged weeds as they sprout.

Prior removal of debris and excess vegetation will make application easier. In a few weeks following drawdown, aquatic plant material normally dries and disintegrates, exposing the soil bottom.

Apply 10-13 gallons of TRIP per acre in 50-100 gallons of water. Use the higher rate in areas of very dense weed infestations or in areas with a history of heavy weed growth.

**AMONG THE WEEDS CONTROLLED ARE:**

American pondweed	Pofamogeton nodosus
Leafy pondweed	Pofamogeton foliosus
Sago pondweed	Pofamogeton pectinatus
Waterthread pondweed	Pofamogeton diversifolius
American elodea pondweed	Elodea canadensis
Southern naiad	Najas guadalupensis
Waterstargrass	Heteranthera dubia
Coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum
Milfoil sp.	Myriophyllum spp.
Slender spikerush	Eleocharis acicularis

**IMPORTANT:**

In Western and Southern lakes or ditches not subject to freezing, apply TRIP before winter rains.

in ditches or lake bottoms where soils can freeze and remain frozen for long periods of time, apply TRIP in the fall before freeze-up.