

Reg. no. 2749-393

HERBICIDE

CONTROLS PUNCTURE VINE, RUSSIAN THISTLE, BINDWEED, LEAFY SPURGE,
OTHER BROADLEAF WEEDS AND GRASSES ON ROADSIDES, FENCEROWS,
DRAINAGE DITCHBANKS, INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*2,3,6-Trichlorophenylacetic acid, sodium salt 16.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

83.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

*2,3,6-Trichlorophenylacetic acid equivalent 15.4% by weight or
1½ pounds per gallon.

EPA REG. NO. _____
NET CONTENT _____

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat
and skin. Avoid inhalation of spray mist. Avoid contact with skin,
eyes or clothing. In case of contact, flush with plenty of water.
For eyes - Get medical attention.

Keep this product away from domestic animals and foodstuffs.

This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Keep out of
lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.
Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.
Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.
Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy empty container by perforating
or crushing and burying in a safe place.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

44-38861-2

IMPORTANT

In Western and Southern lakes or ditches not subject to freezing, apply 2,3,6-T before winter rains.

In ditches or lake bottoms where soils can freeze and remain frozen for long periods of time, apply 2,3,6-T in the fall before freeze-up.

Do not apply 2,3,6-T to frozen soil or soil subject to the rapid washing that follows a winter thaw or heavy rain. 2,3,6-T will not work properly when applied to moving water in draining streams, or to bottom mud saturated with seepage water.

DIRECTIONS

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL (non-irrigation uses)

2,3,6-T 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 boat docks, swimming areas and shore lines. Do not use treated water for domestic purposes or livestock drinking.

Apply 2,3,6-T 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 for a minimum of three weeks following treatment. Once fixed, 2,3,6-T 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 to 13 gallons of 2,3,6-T per acre in 50 to 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.

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84-843

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AMONG THE WEEDS CONTROLLED ARE:

American pondweed	Potamogeton nodosus
leafy pondweed	Potamogeton foliosus
sago pondweed	Potamogeton pectinatus
waterthread pondweed	Potamogeton diversifolius
American elodea pondweed	Elodea canadensis
southern naiad	Najas guadalupensis
waterstargrass	Heteranthera dubia
coontail	Ceratophyllum demersum
milfoil sp.	Myriophyllum spp.
slender spikerush	Eleocharis acicularis

WEED CONTROL ON HIGHWAYS, DITCHBANKS, FENCEROWS, INDUSTRIAL AREAS

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

In low rainfall areas (4 inches 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 to 4 gallons of 2,3,6-T per acre in enough water for good distribution (25 to 100 gallons per acre). Use the higher rate for longer residual control, or where rain is distributed throughout the year.

Field bindweed, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle:

In moderate rainfall areas, apply 2,3,6-T any time 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 feet around patches of deeprooted perennial weeds to make sure all roots are affected.

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AMOUNTS TO USE			
	Area Sprayed	2,3,6-T	Water
Spot treatments	1 square rod	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	1 gallon
	3 square rods	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	3 gallons
	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	3 gallons	40 gallons
Large treatments	1 acre	12 gallons	50-100 gallons

Use enough water to thoroughly wet weed foliage and soil around weeds. If top growth of weeds is so heavy that 2,3,6-T 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 gallons of 2,3,6-T 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, lambsquarter, pigweed, ragweed.

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

Manufactured for: ACETO CHEMICAL CO., INC.
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