



2,4-D DUTYL ESTER 6E

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

For control of broad-leaved weeds susceptible to 2,4-D in tolerant crops and in non-crop areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dutyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid * 75.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS 24.8%

* Equivalent to 60.0% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 5.64 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68° F.

ISOMER SPECIFIC BY ADAC METHOD NO. 6 D01-5

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water, wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Do NOT allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do NOT use 2,4-D sprayers and other equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do NOT re-use shipping containers for any other purpose; destroy by crushing and burying where possible.

Toxic to fish. Do NOT contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do NOT apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use. Do NOT transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do NOT reuse empty drum. Return to drum recycler or destroy by perforating or crushing and burying in a safe place away from water supplies.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Canada Thistle	Stinging Nettle	St. Johnswort	Chicory
Plantains	Polygonum	Pigweed	Tarweed or
Indian Mallow	Yellow Starthistle	Ragweeds	Fiddleneck
or Velvetleaf	Wild Onion	Wild Licorice	(spray when small)
Burdock	Heb.leaf	Dandelion	Wild Radish
Bindweed	Mustards	Puncturevine	Vetch
Wild Garlic	Gumweed	Pennycuirs	Many Others
Gutierrezia	Ground Ivy	Bull Thistle	

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

ESTABLISHED PASTURE*, FIELD AND RANGE GRASSES*, also roadsides, grass seed fields, golf courses, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broad-leaved weeds. Use 2.3 to 3 pints per acre, depending on susceptibility of weeds. Apply in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds. Use low rate for easy to kill annuals and apply while weeds are small. Repeat if new weeds appear. Spring or fall applications may be made. Use 1-1/3 to 3 pints

*Do NOT graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

per acre for perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, St. Johnswort, and Gal. al spray spring weed growth to early blossom stage and again on fall regrowth. Repeat for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not spray nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or after treatment. In some areas Bent, Buffalo, Carpet and St. Augustine grasses are susceptible to legumes will be killed or injured with these rates.

WHEAT AND BARLEY: Use 1-1/3 to 2.3 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Spray in spring while weeds are young and grain is in seedling or tillering to early boot stage. Do not spray more in early seedling stage, nor during period from boot or shot blade to fall. Fall spraying of winter wheat is not recommended. Use low dosage on early to such as Wintergrass, and Common Yellow Mustard, and when growing conditions. In Pacific Northwest up to 1-1/3 pints per acre may be needed for control of such weeds as Grounds, Tarweed, and Fiddleneck. Bottom, and in other areas for heavy. Wild Garlic, some injury to the grain may result from this high dosage. Do not treat grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated stock.

CORN: Use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre in sufficient water for the round weed coverage rate for early killed weeds when growing conditions are favorable and on hybrids. Weeds have emerged and corn is 3 inches or more tall. Use drop nozzles to direct spray. Weeds but not over the top of the corn as soon as corn is high enough above the weeds. Spray during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Corn growing rapidly in most conditions is more easily injured with 2,4-D than corn developing under less favorable conditions. Do not cultivate after treatment while corn is brittle. For dry, by spray where a problem, use 1-1/3 to 2 pints per acre immediately after last cultivation. This spray directed onto the soil and bases of corn stalks only.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCHES: 2-3 to 4 pints per acre depending on susceptibility of weeds and density of growth. Apply on weeds during spring growth to early blossom stage and again on fall regrowth. Repeat treatments may be needed for 2 or more successive years for some weeds, particularly species with creeping rootstocks. Do not plant treated fallow or crop for three months after treatment or until the chemical has disappeared from soil.

CAUTION: Do not use this product in vicinity of crop plants highly susceptible to 2,4-D.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult state agricultural expert or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and information on possible lower dosages.

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

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

2,4-D DUTYL ESTER 6E

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER



NET CONTENTS

GALLONS

OR POUNDS

For control of broad-leaved weeds susceptible to 2,4-D in tolerant crops and in non-crop areas.

acetic acid 75.2%

acid, or not less than 0.64 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophen-

OD NO. 6 D01-5

Keep Out of Reach of Children

skin, eyes or clothing. In case of contact flush eyes with water. Avoid breathing spray mist.

contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible are peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist. 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical are dangerous for any other purpose, destroy by crushing.

of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment where runoff is likely to occur. Do NOT apply when wind is blowing.

irrigation and domestic use. Do NOT transport with or store near foodstuffs. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible crops.

reconditioner or destroy by perforating or crushing containers.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

St. Johnswort	Chicory
Pigweed	Tarweed or
Ragweeds	Field Nettle
Wild Licorice	(spray when small)
Dandelion	Wild Radish
Puncturevine	Vetch
Pennywort	Many Others
Bull Thistle	

WEEDING IN CROPS

HARDY GRASSES: also roadsides, grass seed fields, etc. is desired to control susceptible broad leaved weeds. On susceptibility of weeds. Apply in sufficient water for easy take up and apply while weeds are young. Full applications may be made. Use 1-1/3 to 3 pints after application.

per acre for perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, St. Johnswort, and Garlic in general. Spray spring weed growth to early blossom stage and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or following treatment. In some areas Bent, Buffalo, Carpet and St. Augustine grasses are susceptible to injury. Most legumes will be killed or injured with these rates.

WHEAT AND BARLEY: Use 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Spray in spring while weeds are young and grain is in shooting or tillering to early boot stage. Do not spray grain in early seedling stage, nor during period from boot or shot blade to milk stage. Fall spraying of winter wheat is not recommended. Use low dosage on easy to kill weeds, such as Wintergrass, and Common Yellow Mustard, and when growing conditions are favorable. In Pacific Northwest up to 1-1/3 pints per acre may be needed for control of such hard to kill weeds as Gromwell, Tarweed, and Bachelor Button, and in other areas for heavy infestation of Wild Garlic, some injury to the grain may result from this high dosage. Do not feed or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: Use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Use lower rate for easily killed weeds when growing conditions are favorable and on hybrids. Apply when weeds have emerged and corn is 3 inches or more tall. Use drop nozzles to direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the top of the corn as soon as corn is high enough above the weeds. Do not spray during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Corn growing rapidly under warm moist conditions is more easily injured with 2,4-D than corn developing under less favorable conditions. Do not cultivate after treatment while corn is brittle. For dry fly spray where late weeds are a problem, use 1-1/3 to 2 pints per acre immediately after last cultivation. This spray should be directed onto the soil and bases of corn stalks only.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

NON CROP AREAS SUCH AS ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS. Use 2/3 to 4 pints per acre depending on susceptibility of weeds and density of growth in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on weeds during spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth. Repeat treatments may be needed for 2 or more successive years for control of some weeds, particularly species with creeping rootstocks. Do not plant treated fallow ground to any crop for three months after treatment or until the chemical has disappeared from the soil.

CAUTION: Do not use this product in vicinity of crop plants highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult state agricultural experimental station or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

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 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.

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

Manufactured for
SCHALL CHEMICAL INC. Monte Vista, Delta, Colorado

EPA EST. 1488 CD 1