

CHEVRON WEED KILLER DANGER

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED

Contains Petroleum Naphtha.

Keep away from heat, sparks or open flame. Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or contact with skin or eyes. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky
Louisville, Kentucky**

Form 833-Rev.9-65

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ACCEPTED

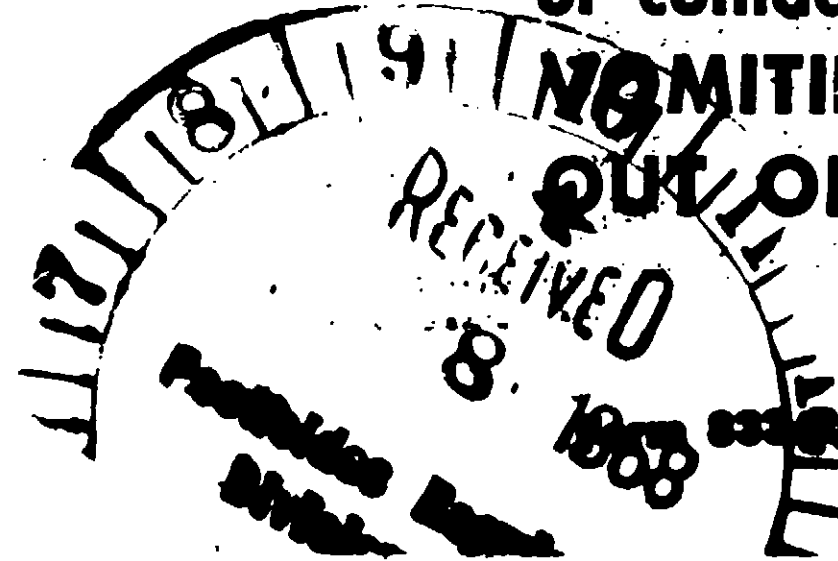
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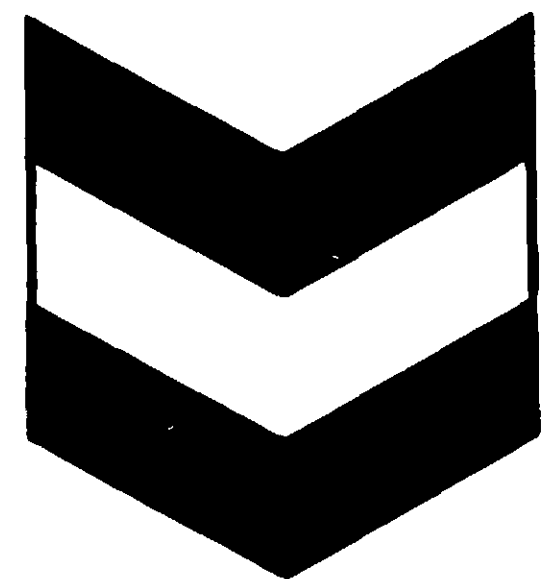
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND ROBERTSON ACT

REGISTERED UNDER NO. SUBJECT

KEEP



STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky
Louisville, Kentucky



CHEVRON

WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

100% PETROLEUM NAPHTHA

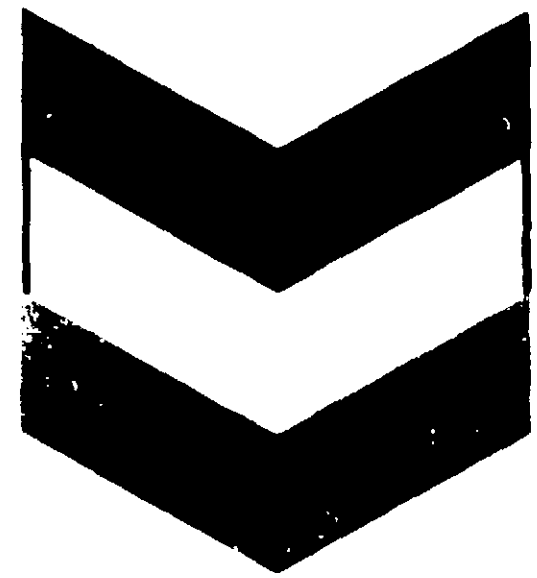
FORM 304 3/67

USDA Reg. No. 3775-1

DANGER
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION:

Distributed by STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Incorporated in Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky



CHEVRON WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

100% PETROLEUM NAPHTHA

HW 3-4 3-1

EPA Reg. No. 3775-1

DANGER
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

This package contains CHEVRON WEED KILLER. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. Contains 100% Petroleum Naphtha. Use only in well-ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors. Contact with skin or eyes. IF SWALLOWED DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CHEVRON WEED KILLER is for use on broadleaf weeds and grasses, including alfalfa and soybeans. See Chevron Weed Killer brochure and damage chart for correct use.

CAUTION: Since the effective results of Chevron Weed Killer vary with weather conditions, methods of application, and other factors, it is under the control of Standard Oil Company. No liability is assumed for fire or property damage caused by damage to crops.

Distributed by STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Incorporated in Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky



CHEVRON WEED KILLER



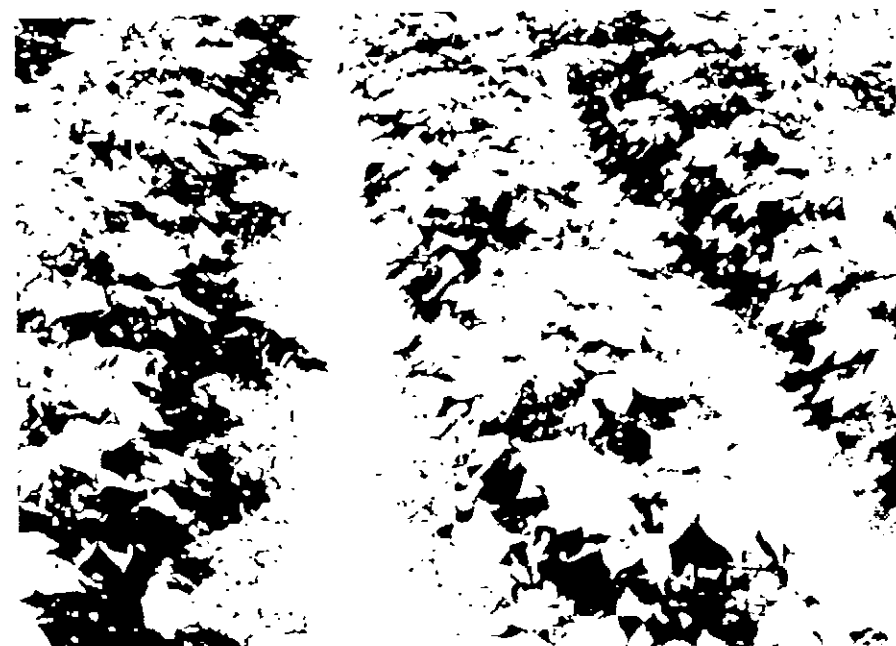
STANDARD
OIL

CHEVRON WEED KILLER

HOW TO CONTROL WEEDS AND GRASS IN VEGETABLE AND OTHER CROPS

For many years experiment stations and petroleum chemists have studied the problem of how to control weeds and grass in vegetable and other crops. Constant effort has been made to find some petroleum product that could be used for this purpose and thereby aid in reducing the costs of growing such crops.

In developing Chevron Weed Killer, the main objective was to find a product with the ability to effectively control weeds and grass common to cotton fields and which, if properly applied, would cause no damage to the young growing plants. Applied as directed on seed beds which have been



properly prepared, Chevron Weed Killer can reduce, if not almost entirely eliminate, hand weeding. It is easily applied with spray equipment available from implement dealers.

Weeds are most susceptible to herbicidal action when 1 1/2-2" high. At this stage Chevron Weed Killer kills most varieties, including crab grass and seedling Johnson grass, goose grass, barn grass, fox tail, morning glory, and pigweed. Small cotton and soybean plants, on the other hand, are relatively immune. They are not harmed during their early stages of growth if Chevron Weed Killer is applied below the plant foliage.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED. The seedbed should be flat, smooth, and free of clods, since clods may spatter the spray. A smooth seedbed permits the spray shoes to ride evenly over the soil and enables the spray to strike the drill area at the proper height. The drill area should be no lower than the center of the area between rows, and preferably a little higher. The middle area between rows should be in such condition that weeds and grasses in these areas can be controlled by implement cultivation.

Where planting is delayed until the soil is warm enough for rapid germination of the cotton seed, weeds are prevented from getting a head start on the cotton. Furthermore, the hill dropping method of planting cotton eliminates the chopping or thinning operation which exposes fresh weed and grass seedlings.

Some cotton growers use a pre-emergence spray in treating the seedbed. This is a chemical spray, quite different in composition from Chevron Weed Killer, which is a petroleum product. Information on pre-emergence spraying may be obtained from the spray manufacturer or from agricultural bulletins.

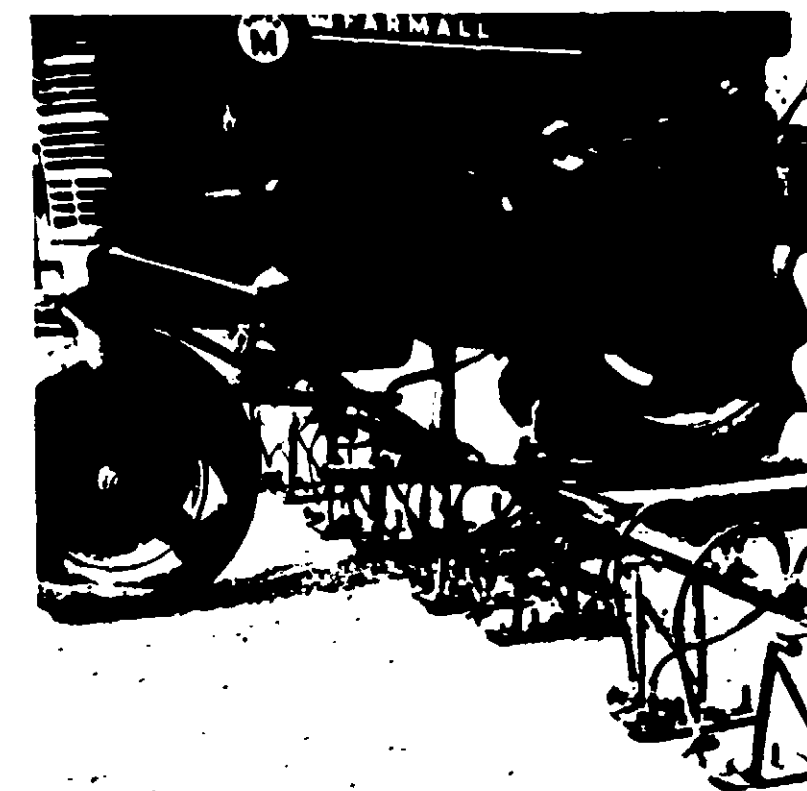
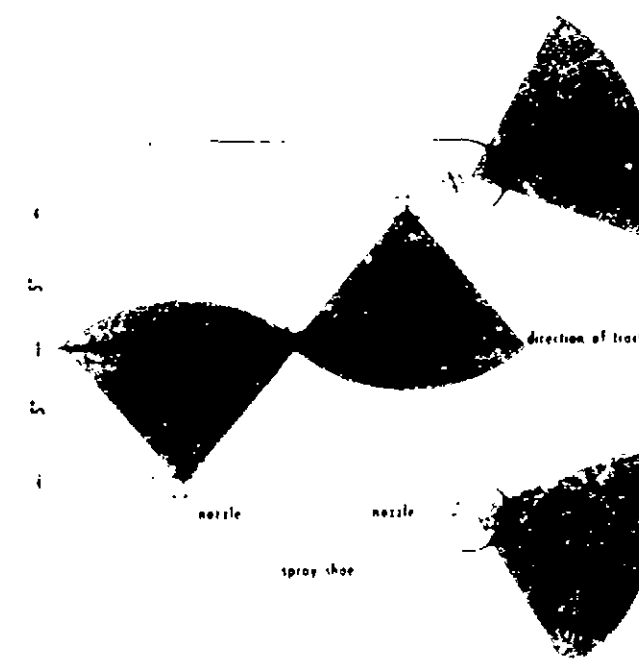
APPLICATION OF CHEVRON WEED KILLER

There are three simple steps to effective weed control with Chevron Weed Killer:

1. Prepare the seedbed to a fine granular texture.
2. Spray at the proper times.
3. Adjust the spray rig for the recommended rate of delivery.

The first application of Chevron Weed Killer can be made about seven days after enough cotton has emerged to give a satisfactory stand for the season. Chevron Weed Killer should never be applied earlier than seven days after emergence of the cotton seedlings. The second and all other applications should be made on basis of actual need, but never closer together than five days apart and never more than five gallons per acre. Two or three applications are required for the season, depending on weed conditions.

Spraying should be discontinued when the cotton stem reaches the diameter of a lead pencil, about five or six weeks after emergence. At this stage, the stem becomes woody, cracks appear in it, and naturally occurring bark begins to form. An application at this time may cause some girdling. Initial girdling is not necessarily harmful and the cotton can be expected to outgrow it without permanent damage. To play safe, however, it is advisable to inspect the plants about three days after each spraying and to discontinue spraying when girdling first appears. Thereafter, the cotton plant should tolerate flame cultivation which should



control weeds effectively for the balance of the season.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT. Chevron Weed Killer is applied through spray nozzles mounted on shoes that are attached to the cultivator rig and that ride on the soil surface. Two different nozzle arrangements are used. The first requires 2 nozzles per row, one on each side of it about 5" from the row center. The spray is directed at the row, and the nozzles are staggered front to rear so that the two spray patterns do not interfere with each other. The nozzles are adjusted to spray a 10" horizontal band of row covering only the *bottom inch of the plant stem*. A higher spray may damage the plant, while a lower spray may not cover the weeds.

The other nozzle arrangement involves 2 additional nozzles per row, one at the front of each shoe and 2-2 1/2" above the soil. These nozzles do not spray the plant stem, instead, they widen the sprayed strip to 18-20". They are accordingly adjusted to spray forward, downward, and outward, the coverage slightly overlapping that of the inward-spraying nozzles. This arrangement eliminates the need for close cultivation. It also prevents roughening of the soil on which the spray shoes run during the subsequent applications that are employed when growing cotton. This 4 nozzle per row system is gaining in popularity. As for the

Spray Adjustment

To deliver one gallon of Chevron Weed Killer per pair of nozzles for each 2615 feet of row, which is equivalent to 5 gal/acre with 2 nozzles; 10 gal/acre with 4 nozzles.

Tractor Speed					
Seconds To Travel 300 feet	Miles Per Hour	Feet Per Minute	Discharge per Nozzle, Time per Quart Minutes: Seconds	Pressure at Nozzle lb/sq in	
				Type 800050	Type 800067
102	2	176	7:26	11	—
91	2¼	198	6:36	15	—
82	2½	220	5:56	19	—
74	2¾	242	5:24	24	—
68	3	264	4:57	28	15
63	3¼	286	4:34	33	17
58	3½	308	4:15	39	20
55	3¾	330	3:58	—	23
51	4	352	3:43	—	26
48	4¼	374	3:30	—	29
45	4½	396	3:18	—	33
43	4¾	418	3:08	—	37
41	5	440	2:58	—	41

cultivator itself. Weeps or weed knives are generally favored over spring or trip teeth because of the lesser tendency to cast dirt into the row.

The rate of spray application is very important. For any pair of nozzles, pressure or tractor speed must be regulated to deliver 1 gallon of Chevron Weed Killer for 2615 feet of row. For a planting of 40" rows, this rate is equivalent to 5 gallons per acre with a 2-nozzle system, 10 gallons per acre with a 4-nozzle system. Individual experience may indicate that these rates can be varied somewhat. With soybeans, however, the recommended application rates should not be exceeded.

The correct rate of nozzle discharge for a given tractor speed can be determined from the accompanying table. This discharge can easily be measured by idling the tractor at operating rpm and clocking the time required for each nozzle to deliver one quart of Chevron Weed Killer. By adjusting the spray-pump by-pass to develop the required pressure, the proper discharge can be obtained for the desired tractor speed.

Soybeans should be sprayed only once—12-16 days after emergence—and the recommended application rates should not be exceeded.

Chevron Weed Killer is slightly more flammable than kerosene and should be handled with similar precautions. Avoid prolonged contact.

Chevron Weed Killer leaves no toxic residues in the soil.

U.S.D.A. Registration Number -- 3775-1

Since the effective results of Chevron Weed Killer vary with weather conditions, methods of application, and other factors not under the control of Standard Oil Company, no responsibility can be assumed for failure, productivity, quality or damage to crops.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated in Kentucky

