CLW11R 17.311

SIII In-DOCGLASS STRANCIE WHID KILLER

(C,4-D % Lot Volatile Later)

ACTIVE THE UDILLYS:

Isooctyl ester of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 67.2% INER@ INCREDIENTS: 32.8

100.0% Total

ACCEPTED

FOR ELONI Ma. PG: Oh nen 51

FUNGICIDE AN

ED UNIER NO.

Equivalent to 44.67 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4,1bs. per gallon.

18 Pt. Type ---- CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN ---- 12 Pt. Type See other warnings on side panels

> Distributed by THE BORDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY Smith-Douglass Division, Norfolk, Va.

SIDE PANELS

ION should be printed in 18 OUT OF REACH OF CHILDNEN 1

CAUTION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

General Information

This product is recommended for controlling weeds that are difficult to kill such as certain perennials and woody brush plants growing in resistant crops, rights-of-way, fench rows, and pastures. It is designed for application after dilution with water. It is considerably less volatile than either the isopropyl or butyl esters, but care must be excercised in its use as outlined in the WARNING. When used on food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form. Apply Strangle Weed Killer when weeds are small, succulent, and growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. If possible, treat perennial weeds just before the bloom stage. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water may vary from 5 to 10 gallons per acre for low volume sprayers up to 200 to 300 gallons per acre, if required by the sprayer, for good coverage. In either case, use the same amount of Strangle Weed Killer per acre. Add Weed Killer to water in the spray tank while filling, and mix thoroughly. The rates of application shown here are for normal control under average conditions. State Agriculutral Experiment Stations should be consulted for specific recommendations regarding application, dosages, and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

STRANGLE WELD KILLER CONTROLS THE FOLLOWING WEEDS:

Arrowhead Buckhorn Carpetweed Cocklebur Dandelion Dock Hedgo Bindweed Henbit Koch1a

Knotweed Lambsquarter Marsh Elder Mustards Morning Glory Pigweed Plantain Prickly Lettuce Ragweed

Shepherd's Purse Sunflower Tie Vine Wild Carrot Wild Radish Wild Stact Potato

SMALL GRAINS (MHEA), EARLEY, RYE, GRASTES) Use 1 pint per acre in small grains for controlling annual woods such as Regional, Mustard, I absquirter, Pigmeed, and Mill Radish. Apply 3/4 pint per acre to control percent I weed, such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada faistle, and Wild Mornia, Glory. Freat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are shall and before the crop begins becling, crain interplanted with logumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the logue sich be tolerated. Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the most or before jointang. Application of other times may cause abnored beating. -CORN: For controlling susceptible annual or percanial seeds, apply not more than by pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoil application of 2,4-b to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D on corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Check with State Agricultural Experiment Stations for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle. For pre-emergence treatment of weeds in corn, use 11 to 3 pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray one to three days before crop emergence. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils. SORGHUM: Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4-12 inches tall. Severe injury may result if 2,4-D is applied to plants less than 3 inches tall, or after 10 inches tall to bloom period. Use drop nozzles when crop is more than 10 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to early dough stage. Check with State Agricultural Experiment Stations for specific recommendations. PASTURES AND NON-CROPPED LAND: Annual Weeds--Most annual broad leaf weeds can be controlled with 1 to 1½ pints in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application when weeds are young and actively growing. New grass seedings should not be treated until they are well established. For controlling annual weeds in farmyards, feed lots, fench rows, along highways and similar locations use 1 quart in 5 to 10 gallons water per acre. Perennial Weeds -- Many of the perennial weeds in pastures including ironweed, vervain and the asters are moderately tolerant to 2,4-D. For control of these type weeds use 1 quart Strangle Weed Killer in 5 to 10 gallons water per acre. Make application not later than the bud stage and repeat treatment the following season. Woody Plants .. - Most woody plants can be controlled by the proper use of Strangle Weed Killer. Chemical may be applied as a foilage spray or to the cut surfaces of stubbles or stumps, or to the bark near the base in the case of large shrubs or trees. For knapsack equipment use 2 quarts Strangle Weed Killer in 10 gallons of water. Thoroughly cover all surfaces of the plant. For power equipment use 4 to 6 quarts in 10 gallons of water. Species such as buckbrush, sumac, skunkbrush, elderberry, hackberry, wild grape, willows, Virginia creeper and trumpet vine are readily controlled with the above dosages.

WARNING

Feb- 2-1968

Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used on susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift to such plants since minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Vapors from this product may cause injury to susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes. It is safest to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with mater is mediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume of household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2,4-D than recommended.

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy by burying in a safe place.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY: The Borden Chemical Company, Smith-Douglass Division, warrants only that the contents of the container correspond to the analysis printed on the container, label or tag: THERE IS NO WARRANTY OR MERCHANTABILITY AND THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES THAT EXTEND BEYOND SUCH ANALYSIS. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling, whether in accordance with directions or not.

INTERPORT OF 1918

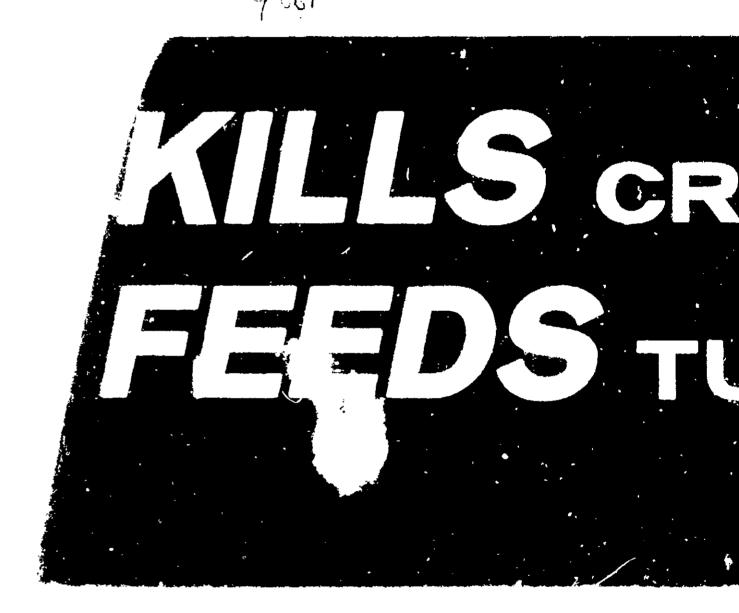
USDA REG. NO. 4185-125

*tise as a prolemergence herbicide patented under U.S.

DACTH. Is to a registered trademark of Diamond Alkali Commany

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH O



CENTER FANEL

SMITH-DOUGLASS STRANGLE WEED KILLER (2,4-D 4# Low Volatile Ester)

ACCEPTED 4/185+25 FEB 2 - 1968

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNCICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-ED UNDER NO.

CAUTION should be printed in 18 Pt. Type KEEP OF REACH OF CHILDREN in 12 Pt. Type Yrx This should be in RED

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Kochla

Isooctyl ester of
2.4-Dichlorophenoxyac

Equivalent to 44.6% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4) lbs. per gallon.

18 Pt. Type ---- CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN ---- 12 Pt. Type

See other warnings on side panels

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SIDE PANELS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

General Information

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STRANGLE WEED KILLER CONTROLS THE FOLLOWING WEEDS:

Knotweed Shepherd's Purse Arrowhead Sunflower Buckhorn Lambsquarter Tie Vine Marsh Elder Carpetweed Wild Carrot Cocklebur Mustards Dande 1 i.on Morning Clory Wild Radish Dock Mild Sweet Potato Pigweed Hedge Bindweed Plantain Prickly Lettuce Henbit

Ragweed

FORAGE OF GRAINS 18AF. Y, DATS, RYE, WHEAT),

OBSTANT THESE RESTRICTIONS ... ALL USES. "DO NOT
FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED GIAIN FILLDS WITHIN 2 WEEKS

AFTER TREATMENT WITH 2,4-D. DO NOT FIED TREATED STRAW
TO LIVESTOCK."

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, GRASSES) Use & pint per acre in small grains for controlling annual weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, Pigweed, and Wild Radish. Apply 3/4 pint per acre to control perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Grain interplanted with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated. Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the boot or before jointing. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. CORN: For controlling susceptible annual or perennial weeds, apply not more than by pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D on corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Check with State Agricultural Experiment Stations for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle. For pre-emergence treatment of weeds in corn, use 12 to 3 pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray one to three days before crop emergence. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils. SORGHUM: Apply 2 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4-12 inches tall. Severe injury may result if 2,4-D is applied to plants less than 3 inches tall, or after 10 inches tall to bloom period. Use drop nosslus when crop is more than 10 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to early dough stage. Check with State Agricultural Experiment Stations for specific recommendations. PASTURES AND NON-CROPPED LAND: Annual Weeds--Most annual broad leaf weeds can be controlled with 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application when weeds are young and actively growing. New grass seedings should not be treated until they are well established. For controlling annual weeds in farmyards, feed lots, fench rows, along highways and similar locations use 1 quart in 5 to 10 gallons water per acre. Perennial Weeds -- Many of the perennial weeds in pastures including ironweed, vervain and the asters are moderately tolerant to 2,4-D. For control of these type weeds use 1 quart Strangle Weed Killer in 5 to 10 gallons water per acre. Make application not later than the bud stage and repeat treatment the following season. Woody Plants -- Most woody plants can be controlled by the proper Strangle Weed Killer. Chemical may be applied as a foilage spray or to the cut surfaces of stubbles or stumps, or to the bark near the base in the case of large shrubs or trees. For knapsack equipment use 2 quarts Strangle Weed Killer in 10 gallons of water. Thoroughly cover all surfaces of the plant. For power equipment use 4 to 6 quarts in 10 gallons of water. Species such as buckbrush, sumac, skunkbrush, elderberry, hackberry, wild grape, willows, Virginia creeper and trumpet vine are readily controlled with the above dosages.

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Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used on susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift to such plants since minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Vapors from this product may cause injury to susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes. It is safest to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume of household ammonia to 100 volumes of vater, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

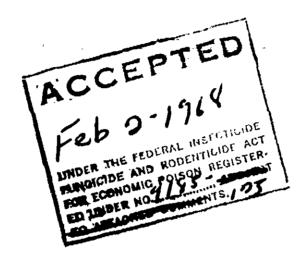
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USDA REG. NO..4185-125