

NOTICE - SMALL GRAINS (EA. V. OATS, RYE, WHEAT)
USARVE THESE RESTRICTIONS: ALL USES ARE NOT
FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED CROPPED LANDS WITHIN 7 DAYS
AFTER TREATMENT WITH 2,4-D. DO NOT FEED TREATED CROPS
TO LIVESTOCK.

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, GRASSES) Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre in small grains for controlling annual weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Labrador, Pigweed, and Wild Radish. Apply $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 use of Strangle Weed Killer. Chemical may be applied as a foliage 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

Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. *Feb-2-1968*

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. *4185*

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 water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water. *125*

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.

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UNITED STATES
PLANT INDUSTRY AND
FOREIGN TRADE
COMMISSION
REGULATED UNDER NO. 4185-125
EQ. 125

USDA REG. NO. 4185-125

*Use as a pre emergence herbicide patented under U.S.

DACTH. D. is a registered trademark
of Diamond Alkali Company

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See Back Panel For Additional Precautions

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KILLS CR
FEEEDS TU

GOLD TANK

NOTICE - SMALL GRAINS (BAY, OATS, RYE, WHEAT),
OBSERVE THESE RESTRICTIONS. ALL USES. DO NOT
FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 2 WEEKS
AFTER TREATMENT WITH 2,4-D. DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW
TO LIVESTOCK. 11-507

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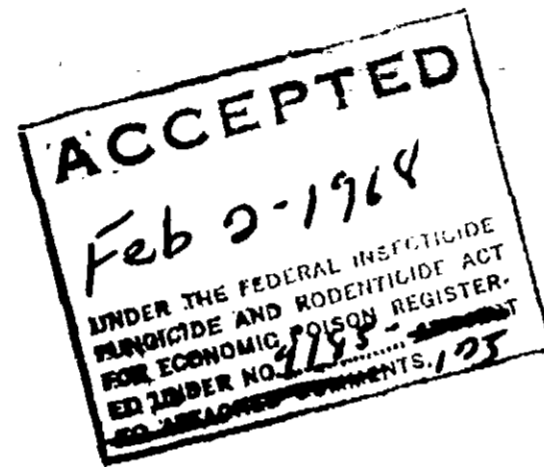
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