DIRECTIONS FOR USE GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is an amine salt formulation useful for the seletive community of certain broad leaved annual and perennial weeds in resistant crops, such as smail grains in 1979, pastures, turf, and in non-crop areas. It presents less hazard than esters of 2.4.0 in certain crops Transie weed Killer is soluble in both hard and soft water it is equally adaptable for use in low gallonage e..., ment to to 20 gaillons per acre) or high volume equip ent. Agitation is helpful to assure uniform mixing, but is not necessary after the product has been completely dispersed

Rates of application shown should be considered as general Consult State Agricultural Experiment Stations for special recommendations such as application, dosages. and timing of spraying. When used in food crops do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form Use of this product r ay be governed in certain areas by local regulations. Trample Weed Killer produces best results when applied to weeds growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Thorough coverage is importabl. Some perennial weeds may require repeat treatment for control. Treat such weeds at bud stage if this occurs during period when crop is not unduly

TRAMPLE WEED KILLER WILL CONTROL THE FOLLOWING WEEDS:

Alligator Weed Bindweed Bitterweed Broomweed Cocklebur Croton Dandelion

Fanweed Goldenrod Kochla Lambsquarter Morning Glory Mustards **Pappergrass** Pigweed **Plantains**

Ragweed Shepherd's Purse Tarweed Thistie Vetch Wild Buck wheat Wild Carrott Wild Onion

Wild Radish

Dag Fennei SMALL GRAINS: (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE) Use 1/2 to 1 pint of Trample Weed Killer per acre for annual and biennial weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard. Lambsquarter or Pigweed. Apply when crop is six inches tall, after the plants are well tillered, or after bloom stage Consult State Agricultural Experiment Stations for exceptions on oats. For perennial weeds use 1 to 1½ pints when weeds are in the pre-bloom stage but avoid application when crop is in the boot to dough stage. Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes unless injury to the legume can be tolerated. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D Do not feed in a led straw to livestock.

CORN: Pre-solergence - Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not treat very light, sandy soil, Emergence—for broad-leaved weads, use one pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. Post emergence—On corn over 8 inches tall. apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre, usi drop nozzles and direct spray near base of crop. Avoid application of 2.4 D to the growing point. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

SUGAR CANE: Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre as a spring treatment or immediately after layby. Over-all application gives best results, however, row application can be made along with usual cultivation program

RICE: Use 1 to 2 pints of Trample Weed Killer in 5 to 7 gallons of water per acre. Treat only when rice is well established—6 to 8 inches above the water. Water should be at least 3 inches deep everywhere in the field. Resistant weeds such as Curly Indigo may require 3 pints per acre. Do not treat if temperatures are over 90° F. Do not treat after seed stalks emerge.

SORGHUM: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Severe injury (CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE PANEL)

CHEMICALS DEN GHEMICAL COMPANY

SMITH-DOUGL

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophendxyacetic acid. INERT INGREDIENTS:....

Equivalent to 41.4% 2.4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4 lbs. per g

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN SEE OTHER WARNINGS ON SIDE PANELS

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