

BEST 4

SERVIS BRAND

LO-VOL 2,4,5-T BRUSH KILLER

A Low Volatile Ester for use on Brush and
Woody Plants

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Side Panels for Additional Cautions

Contains 4 pounds 2,4,5-T acid per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Mixed octyl ester of 2,4,5-Trichloro-
phenoxyacetic acid 65.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 34.7%

Total 100.0%

*Equivalent to 45.4% 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic
acid or 4 pounds per gallon

DIRECTIONS

BRUSH TREATMENT: Use in such areas as roadsides, brush in pastures, along fence rows and power lines. Application can be made at any time after the full leaf stage until three weeks before frost. Best results are obtained when the brush to be sprayed is under five feet tall. Brush over five feet tall requires repeat applications or cutting and stump treatment. For use on leaves of growing plants, dilute as shown below.

DILUTION TABLE

Lo Vol 2,4,5 T		Water
6 2/3 Oz.	(Knapsack Sprayer)	2 Gallons
10 Oz.	(Knapsack Sprayer)	3 Gallons
1 Pt.	(Knapsack Sprayer)	5 Gallons
3 Pts.	(Power Sprayer)	50 Gallons
3 Qts.	(Power Sprayer)	100 Gallons

Wet all stems and leaves thoroughly as complete coverage is necessary for uniform kill. Amount of material required per acre varies with the height and denseness of the brush. One thorough application will control 75% or more of the susceptible growth. While under some conditions, repeat applications may be necessary to control regrowth, usually a single treatment per year is sufficient.

CLEARING MESQUITE FROM RANGE LANDS

Mix 3/4 to 1 gallon Lo Vol 2,4,5 T Brush Killer in 5 gallons of fuel oil. Add this mix to 16 gallons of water. Apply this solution at the rate of 1 gallon per acre. Spray mesquite in the spring when plants are at the heavy foliage stage and the growth is lush. This occurs 40 to 90 days after first leaves appear. If drought prevails do not treat. If trees are in poor foliage due to hail, frost or insect damage, postpone spraying until next year. Agitate spray solution to insure proper mix.

Aerial application is usually best suited, since spray should be released in coarse droplets at tree top height. Retreatment may be necessary in years for sprouts and seedlings. Ground application is suited to areas with less than 125 trees per acre. Mix 2 1/2 gallons of Lo Vol 2,4,5 T Brush Killer in 160 gallons fuel oil. Thoroughly wet all foliage. Do not apply where nearby susceptible plants may be injured by the herbicide.

DIRECTIONS

STUMP TREATMENT: A mixture of this 2,4,5-T ester and kerosene or other fuel oil is very effective when used to prevent stump resprouting. For making this mixture, use the following table.

DILUTION TABLE

Lo Vol 2,4,5 T		Fuel Oil
1 1/2 Pt.	(Knapsack sprayer)	2 Gallons
2 1/2 Pt.	(Knapsack sprayer)	3 Gallons
1 1/2 Qt.	(Knapsack sprayer)	5 Gallons
2 1/2 Qt.	(Knapsack sprayer)	10 Gallons

Apply the fuel oil mixture to the freshly cut surface and the bark down to the ground. Cover these surfaces thoroughly, using a sprayer or a paint brush. May be applied any time during the year including zero weather. Thorough coverage is important. Any new seedling or regrowth which may appear should be treated with a water diluted spray as shown in Dilution Table on other panel.

RESISTANT OR EASY TO KILL SPECIES OF BRUSH

Easy To Kill	
Alder (Speckled)	Ivy (Poison)
Blackberry	Junberry
Buckbrush	Maple (Soft, Sugar)
Cherry (Wild, Pin)	Oak (Black Jack, Burr, Post, White)
Current (Prickly, Sticky)	Osage Orange
Dewberry	Persimmon
Elm (American, Winged)	Plum (Smo, Wild)
Gooseberry	Sumac (Smooth, Staghorn)
Grape	Trumpet Vine
Hazel Nut	Tang
Hickory	Wahoo (Burning Bush)
Honeysuckle	Willow (Black, Bright)

More Tolerant

Ash	Cedar (Red)
Bittersweet	Rose (Prairie)

CAUTION: Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. In case of contact, wash off promptly with plenty of water. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Harmful if swallowed. Apply this product only as specified on this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or spray from areas treated.

Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants, as this product may injure cotton, sugar beets, clover, tomatoes, or certain ornamentals. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not use weed control equipment for applying insecticides or fungicides. Avoid contamination of water used for irrigation purposes. Don't over dose.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that this product conforms to the ingredient statement on the label. Since conditions of use, such as weather, compatibility with other chemicals, and condition of application equipment will vary, seller makes no claims other than those stated on this label.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 4715-174 Net Content: 64 Lb.

BEST 4 SERVIS BRAND

M.C.P. AMINE WEED KILLER

Contains 4 Pounds MCP Acid Equivalent Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid*..... 42.5

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 48.5

* Equivalent to 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid 42.5 Total 100.0

C A U T I O N: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 Pt. Type)
(18 Pt. Caps) See Side Panel Panels for Additional Cautions

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TIME OF APPLICATION: Best results are obtained when M.C.P. Amine Weed Killer is used on weeds that are young and in a rapid growing condition. Applications of lower rates to susceptible annual weeds usually will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions where weed kill is difficult, use high rates. When used as a selective spray in crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some weeds are hard to kill and repeat application may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye): For control of Hemp nettle, Lambsquarter, perennial peppergrass and other susceptible weeds in small grains that are interplanted with legumes such as Red and Ladino clover, apply M.C.P. Amine Weed Killer at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre, when the grain is in tiller to boot stage and legumes are two to three inches tall. Under certain conditions and where weeds are difficult to control, apply $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. If Mustard is the principal weed and it is in a young, vigorous growing condition, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre is often effective.

FLAX: For control of Corn Spurry, Tartary Buckwheat, Wild Mustard, Red root Pigweed and other susceptible weeds, apply M.C.P. Amine Weed Killer at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre as weed growth warrants, providing the flax plants have formed 4 to 5 leaves (2 to 6 inches tall). Do not treat flax after the early bud stage. Rates higher than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (one pint), per acre may be necessary to control certain weeds. However, some injury to the flax may result. Where young Mustard weeds predominate and are in a rapid growing condition, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre may be required.

RED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER: For control of Mustard and other susceptible winter annual weeds, apply ~~XXXX~~ M.C.P. Amine Weed Killer at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Application must be made when the legumes are in the dormant stage in late fall after a killing frost or in very early spring. Often stand losses may result from spraying at any other time when the plants are not dormant.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY: Fill the spray tank with half the required amount of water, then add the recommended amount of M.C.P. Amine Weed Killer with agitation and continue filling the spray tank with water. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water required for low volume applications may vary from 5 to 25 gallons per acre. For high volume applications, 25 to 100 gallons, or more, of water will be needed for good coverage. In any case, use the same amount of M.C.P. Amine Weed Killer recommended per acre.

ACCEPTED

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