

ALCO CITRUS FIX

45% ISOPROPYL ESTER
3.36 LBS. 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

CONTENTS	AMENDMENT
ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	45%
INERT INGREDIENTS	55%
	100%

*Equivalent to: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 38%

The State of California Department of Agriculture classifies this 2,4-D as "highly volatile" and therefore does not permit its use as an herbicide in California.

ACCEPTED
JUN 27 1984
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the registered under EPA Reg. No. 5481-145.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS

AMVAC CHEMICAL CORP.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90023

EPA Reg. No. 5481-145AA

EPA Est. 5481-CA-1

NET CONTENTS:

CHANGE THE WORD - WARNING: to IMPORTANT

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NEVER MIX WITH OTHER PESTICIDES
DO NOT APPLY TO WATER.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**HAZARDOUS TO HUMANS
(& DOMESTIC ANIMALS)**

CAUTION

Avoid inhaling fumes or spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling, spraying and before eating or smoking. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Avoid spray drift. This product may injure cotton, beans, peas, grapes, ornamentals etc. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift). This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Protective clothing as defined in 40 CFR 170.2 means at least a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt, and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), shoes and socks.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers, and must inform workers of areas or fields that may not be re-entered without the specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated, and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure, all three of which are described below in written warnings. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "CAUTION, area treated with Citrus Fix on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing (as described above) until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure immediately remove all contaminated clothing (do not wear again until completely free of all material). Wash thoroughly with soap and water and put on clean clothing."

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE

Store in the original container in a secure, dry and temperate area. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food, feed, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not store 30-gallon drums over two high. Do not use or store around the home. Avoid contact with water. In case of spill or leak, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent (do not use alkaline absorbents) and dispose of wastes in compliance with local, State and Federal regulations.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

AMENDMENT COPY

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS FOR PRE-HARVEST USE ON CITRUS

19 cc (2/3 ounce) of this material added to 500 gallons of spray mixture gives a solution of 4 ppm*. The recommended concentrations fall within the following limits under normal conditions:

TO PREVENT PRE-HARVEST DROP OF MATURE FRUIT

- (a) 4 ppm* as an additive to fall and spring sprays to prevent leaf and fruit drop of lemons next spring
- (b) 8 ppm* as a water spray, to prevent pre-harvest drop of Navel oranges sprayed in December or January for harvest after February
- (c) 12 ppm* as a water spray, applied during November or December, to prevent pre-harvest drop of lemons during the following spring
- (d) 16 ppm* as a water spray, during June or July, on grapefruit for late summer or fall harvest, and on Navel oranges in October or November for harvest after February
- (e) 24 ppm* inclusion in the fall whitewash treatment to prevent fruit drop of Navel oranges for harvest after February

[and Tangelos]

WATER SPRAYS TO INCREASE FRUIT SIZE

Variety	Fruit Size When Spraying Inches in Diameter	Recommended Concentration to Use
Navel and Valencia Oranges	1.6 to 1.74 inch	12 ppm
	1.74 to 1.88 inch	16 ppm
	1.88 to 2.02 inch	20 ppm
	2.02 to 2.16 inch	24 ppm
Grapefruit	1.4 to 1.8 inch	12 ppm
	1.8 to 2.2 inch	16 ppm
	2.2 to 2.6 inch	20 ppm
	2.6 to 3.0 inch	24 ppm

*ppm equivalent of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

CAUTIONS

- Carefully measure and accurately add to spray mixture.
- Add only during agitation of the spray material.
- Do not spray this product less than 7 days before harvesting fruit in order to comply with Federal Regulations for this material.
- Do not apply the product to trees less than 3 years of age.
- Do not use concentrated sprays.
- Do not apply during flush of leaf growth.

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING HOUSE USE

To keep buttons alive and healthy, and therefore prevent alternate bearing.

In lemon packing houses where a water wash emulsion is applied to the fruit prior to storage the growth regulator should be added to this wash emulsion.

If a water wash emulsion is not used, then a separate treatment must be arranged to follow the final fresh water wash of the fruit. Such a treatment could be designed to consist of a growth regulator solution over the fruit and re-irrigate the solution or apply a very fine spray of growth regulator to the fruit and not re-irrigate the solution. The amount of growth regulator adhering to the fruit would be about the same as in the case of a water wash emulsion. A change in concentration would be necessary.

QUANTITY IN USE

A 500 ppm concentration of 2,4-D is recommended. This is obtained by adding 13.9 fluid ounces (148 milliliters) each 10 gallons of water.

CAUTIONS

1. Under certain circumstances which seem to be related to the use of chlorinated hydrocarbon washers, 2,4-D is not compatible with hydrogen chloride. Do not use 2,4-D in a wash emulsion in the presence of hydrogen chloride. If a treatment is desired, use a separate growth regulator solution over the fruit and do not re-irrigate the solution. The amount of growth regulator adhering to the fruit would be about the same as in the case of a water wash emulsion. A change in concentration would be necessary.
2. When a minimum storage period is desired it will be to the advantage to use 2,4-D because of the delay in changing to a yellow color. At the percentage of use mentioned, the color change is rapid.
3. Late summer use of 2,4-D in the packing house may prevent the increase in leaf fall for weak fruit (B) term and for the increase in the retention of fruit on the tree.

WARNING: Any person using this material should read the label carefully and follow the directions thereon. It is especially important that they read the entire label carefully and follow the directions thereon. The benefits here listed as well as the directions and cautions are taken from data published by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California. More complete information is available from this source.

NOTICE: This product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label, when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. Manufacturer is not responsible for the use of this product contrary to the label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

CHANGE THE WORD - WARNING: to IMPORTANT

Label amended to force the reads: (c) harvest, and on Navel Oranges and Tangelos in October or November for harvest after February.

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