

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Dinitro is effective in both pre-emergence and postemergence applications to control many seedling weeds and grasses. It may only partially control certain vigorous annual weeds and grasses, particularly under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not ordinarily control established perennials.

Local conditions affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists in many states issue recommendation to fit local conditions.

**TYPE OF TREATMENT — Pre-Emergence Treatment**

Application of Dinitro after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge. For best results, the soil surface should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall after treatment is desirable, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical with resultant lower weed control. Under very dry or cool conditions following application, weed control will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. After emergence, start cultivation as soon as weed growth warrants.

**POST-EMERGENCE TREATMENT**—Application on Dinitro after crop plants have emerged. For best results weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage. Apply Dinitro during warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry. Using low pressure (25 to 30 pounds) Dinitro will often cause some burning of crop plant leaves, but the effect is usually only temporary. Spraying is more effective and less injurious to crops at moderately high temperatures (70 to 85 degree F.); however, Dinitro is required at moderate temperatures when the temperature exceeds 85 degree F., or to avoid crop damage, do not spray when the temperature exceeds 85 degree F., or is expected to exceed 85 degree F. within 24 hours after application. Below 70 degree F. use the higher rates. Usually higher rates of Dinitro are required for seedling grass control than for seedling broadleaved weed control. Use enough spray volume to give uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
DO NOT SPRAY, OR ALLOW SPRAY MIST TO CONTACT DESIRABLE ORNAMENTAL OR CROP PLANTS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS.

**NOTE:** All recommendations given below are for over-all spraying. Often, it is possible and desirable to spray only a 12 to 16 inch band over the row, leaving the middles unsprayed. This practice, called "band treatment," reduces the amount of Dinitro needed per acre, usually to about one-third.

**PEANUTS:** Make one early application (pre-emergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later postemergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions: **Pre-emergence**—Use 3 to 4 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Apply at any time between planting and emergence. **Early Cracking Stage**—Use 2 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. **Early Postemergence**—from emergence until the plants are 1 1/3 to 2 inches in diameter—Apply overall using 1 gallon of Dinitro in about 40 gallons of water per acre at 40 to 50 pounds pressure. Such an application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term residual effectiveness. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high. **Later Postemergence**—By shielding the peanuts with fenders, or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two direct applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Use of wide angle hollow cone whirljet nozzles will minimize drift and insure better coverage of the small weeds.

**SOYBEANS:** **Pre-emergence**—Use 2 to 2 1/2 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray shortly after planting and preferably just before emergence. Best results will be obtained with applications on well-prepared fertile soil. Some stand reduction may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce yield. Do not use on soybeans planted in very light, sandy soils. **Early Postemergence**—Use 3 to 4 quarts in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray when the soybeans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage and weeds are up. This application will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Soybean leaves may be burned but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures above 85 degree F. are likely.

**LEMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, FIELD BEANS:** **Pre-emergence**—Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre at time of, or shortly after, planting. Do not use Dinitro on very light, sandy soils containing little or no organic matter. **Emergence**—Often it is desirable to delay treatment until just before or during early emergence when beans are in, but not beyond, the "crook" stage. Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre on over-all spray.

**POTATOES:** **Pre-emergence**—Apply just before emergence of the potatoes. For seedling broadleaf weeds, use 3 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. If seedling grasses are a problem, use a combination spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of Dinitro and 3 pounds of Dalapon\* grass killer in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Note: Do not use Dalapon on land planted to red-skinned varieties.

**FIELD CORN, SWEET CORN, POPCORN:** **Pre-emergence**—Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. **Postemergence**—Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray to control seedling grasses and weeds. Apply when corn is not beyond the 2-leaf stage and weeds are very small. Partial burning of corn leaves is not ordinarily harmful. Burning may be more severe if spraying is done during hot weather. Under some conditions, 2 to 3 quarts of Dinitro give satisfactory control of newly emerging weed seedlings.

**PEAS:** **Pre-emergence**—Use 2 to 3 gallons of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. **Postemergence**—Use 2 to 3 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small. Do not apply after flowers buds are visible. Do not graze animals on treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock within 40 days after treatment. When seedling grasses are a problem, use the same amount of Dinitro and add one pound of Dalapon per acre. Note "Pea" recommendations on Dalapon label.

**OATS, RYE, WHEAT, AND BARLEY SEEDED ALONE OR INTERPLANTED WITH A LEGUME:** **Postemergence**—Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gal. of water per acre when grain is 3 to 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning of grain leaves is not ordinarily harmful.

NET CONTENTS

U.S. GALLONS

# HELENA BRAND DINITRO WEED KILLER

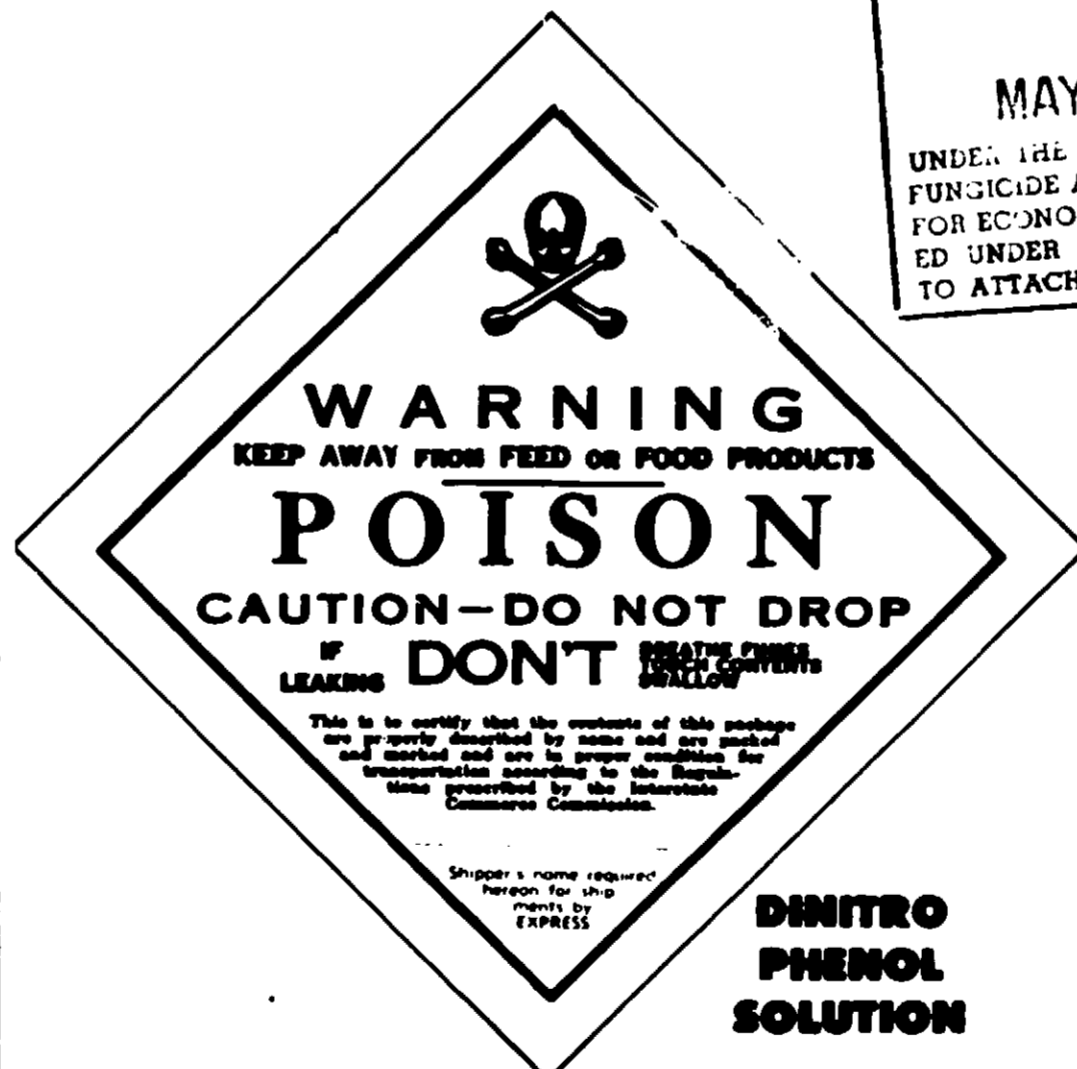
**DANGER POISON**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
SEE ANTIDOTE AND OTHER WARNINGS ON SIDE PANEL**

ACCEPTED

MAY 3 1973

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND ROENTENICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 925-84 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.



**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, as the alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series) 51%

**INERT INGREDIENTS** 49%  
Contains the equivalent of 3 lbs. of 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol per gal.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 5905-84

MANUFACTURED BY

**HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY**

W. H. H. Ave. P. O. Box 111, Helena, Montana

P. O. Box 100, W. Columbia, South Carolina

**SEEDLING ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, RED**

**Postemergence**—Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Dinitro per acre when legume seedlings have two or more true leaves. Seedling grass is a problem add two pounds of the "New Legume Spring Seedlings" recommendation.

**PUMPKINS AND SQUASH:** **Pre-emergence**—Apply per acre after planting but before emergence. Use. **CUCUMBERS**—Use one gallon Dinitro per acre.

**Caution:** Plant seeds at least one inch deep. Do not use if soil is to be covered with plant prot of cucurbit seedlings.

**ALFALFA:** Apply 1 to 1 1/2 quarts of Dinitro per acre as soon as fall chickweed appears. If new treatment on new seedlings and old stands of alf if chickweed is too well developed, delay application until dormant. Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in 40 gallons of water per acre. Spray when temperatures are above 50 degrees F. Second spraying may be required to obtain maximum control. Do not graze treated areas before first cutting of alfalfa.

**STRAWBERRIES:** On strawberries in the North and immediately following harvest are effective 4 to 6 quarts of Dinitro in 40 to 60 gallons of water.

**MINT:** Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Dinitro in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre for over-all pre-emergence treatment. In some areas application until shortly after mint emergence; but will not affect subsequent growth or yield. Adjust rates to fit local conditions.

**KILLING POTATO VINES:** Prepare spray as follows: below. Spray 10 to 20 days before harvest. Complete coverage of vines is essential. **CAUTION:** Do not graze treated fields.

**GENERAL CONTACT WEED CONTROL:** The utility poles, when vegetation is young and succulent per acre in a spray prepared as follows: Mix one quart of Dinitro with 10 quarts of water (or use as Triton X-100, Tween 85, Glim) in 5 gallons of water; then add the Dinitro with vigorous agitation. Complete coverage of foliage is essential. Apply best results.

**NOTICE:** Seller warrants that the product conforms to the label directions and is fit for the purposes stated on the label. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product under abnormal conditions, or under conditions of use which are not specified on the label. Seller and buyer assume the risk of any such use.

**CAUTION:** To avoid staining of carpets, upholstery and shoes outdoors until cleaned.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of streams, ponds, lakes, and other bodies of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or by disposal of this product. Birds feed from contaminated seed. Decontaminate containers by washing thoroughly with water. Destroy used containers to prevent re-use.

**DANGER**  
**ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN — MAY BE HARMFUL**

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing — Do Not Take Internally — Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing and Open Flames — Keep Out of Reach of Children — Do Not Use Around Home or Recreation Areas.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT POISON**

**SYMPTOMS OF POISONING:** Excessive Fatigue, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and other symptoms of poisoning develop from any amount of exposure. **PHYSICIAN.**

**FIRST AID:** Have patient lie quiet in cool place with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.

**If Swallowed SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.** Induce vomiting with 1 to 2 tablespoons of table salt in a glass of water. If vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonsful of water. Treat as in **FIRST AID**, above.

**If Splashed in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.** If splashed on clothing, including shoes, and wash with water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for **FIRST AID**, above. Discard contaminated clothing thoroughly before re-use. **NOTE TO ATTENTION:** Dinitro is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptoms accordingly.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Dinitro is effective in both pre-emergence and post-emergence control of many seedling weeds and grasses. It may also be used for control of weeds and grasses, particularly in the following situations: (1) ordinary control of established perennial weeds and grasses.

For more information on the use of Dinitro, contact your State Agricultural Experiment Station or a specialist in many states.

**TYPE OF TREATMENT—Pre-Emergence Treatment**

Application of Dinitro after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge results in the soil surface being treated. After treatment is completed, the soil should be worked to a depth of 2 to 3 inches with a hoe, harrow, or similar implement. After application, the soil should be kept moist. After crop emergence, start weeding.

**POST-EMERGENCE TREATMENT**—Application of Dinitro after crop plants have emerged. For best results weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage.

Apply Dinitro during warm sunny weather with a wind velocity of 5 to 15 miles per hour (25 to 50 pounds). Dinitro will be most effective on broadleaf weeds, but the effect is usually only on the leaves. Dinitro is required at moderately high temperatures. To avoid crop damage, do not spray when the temperature exceeds 85 degrees F. is expected to exceed 85 degrees F. within 24 hours after application. Use the higher rates. Usually higher rates of Dinitro are required for control than for seedling broadleaf weeds. For best results, spray should be uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
DO NOT SPRAY, OR ALLOW SPRAY MIST TO CONTACT DESIRABLE ORNAMENTAL OR CROP PLANTS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS.

**NOTE:** All recommended rates given here are for use of Dinitro in the form of a spray. If Dinitro is used in the form of a granule, the rate should be increased to 1 1/2 times the rate given here.

**PEANUTS:** Make one early application of Dinitro before the plants emerge, followed by one or two later applications. In accordance with the following directions: Pre-emergence: Apply Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray. At any time between planting and emergence. Early Cracking Stage: Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray. Early Post-emergence: Apply Dinitro until the plants are 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. Apply 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray. Such an application will control weeds just coming through the soil. For term residual effectiveness, some foliage injury may be noted, especially if the temperatures are high. Later Post-emergence: By spraying the plants with fenders, or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, two direct applications may be made. If the temperatures are high, apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Use of wide angle, low volume, high pressure nozzle and insure better coverage of the small weeds.

**SOYBEANS:** Pre-emergence: Use 2 to 2 1/2 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray shortly after planting. Post-emergence: Best results will be obtained with applications to the soil. Some stand reduction may result if the soil is very dry. Do not use on soybeans planted in very light, sandy soils. Early Post-emergence: Use 2 to 4 quarts in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray when the beans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage. Dinitro will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Stand reduction is not expected but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures of 85 to 90 F. are likely.

**LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, FIELD BEANS:** Pre-emergence: Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray shortly after planting. Do not use Dinitro on very light sandy soils. Post-emergence: Apply Dinitro as an over all spray to the soil. Early Post-emergence: Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray when the beans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage. Dinitro will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Stand reduction is not expected but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures of 85 to 90 F. are likely.

**POTATOES:** Pre-emergence: Apply Dinitro as an over all spray to the soil shortly after planting. Post-emergence: Apply Dinitro as an over all spray to the soil. Use 3 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray of seedling grasses. Dinitro will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Stand reduction is not expected but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures of 85 to 90 F. are likely.

**FIELD CORN, SWEET CORN, POPCORN:** Pre-emergence: Apply Dinitro as an over all spray to the soil shortly after planting. Post-emergence: Apply Dinitro as an over all spray to the soil. Use 3 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray when corn is not more than 4 inches high. Dinitro will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Stand reduction is not expected but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures of 85 to 90 F. are likely.

**PEAS:** Pre-emergence: Use 2 to 2 1/2 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray shortly after planting. Post-emergence: Apply Dinitro as an over all spray to the soil. Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over all spray when the peas are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage. Dinitro will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Stand reduction is not expected but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures of 85 to 90 F. are likely.

**DATE, RYE, WHEAT AND BARLEY SEEDED ALONE OR INTERPLANTED WITH A LEGUME:** Post-emergence: Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre when grain is in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage. Dinitro will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Stand reduction is not expected but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures of 85 to 90 F. are likely.

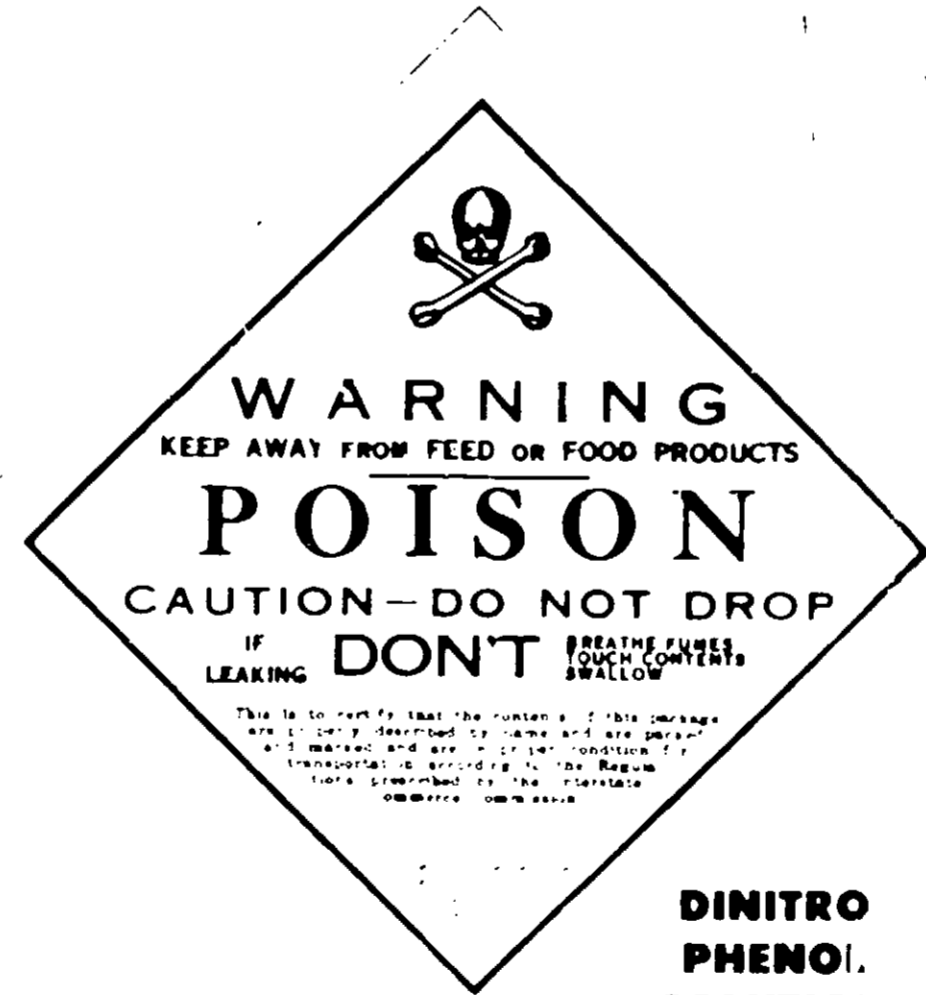
**NET CONTENTS** U.S. GALLONS

# HELENA

## BRAND

# DINITRO WEED KILLER

**DANGER POISON** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
SEE ANTIDOTE AND OTHER WARNINGS ON SIDE PANEL



MANUFACTURED BY  
**HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
West Helena, Ark. — Tampa, Fla. — Lubbock, Texas  
Des Moines, Iowa — West Columbia, South Carolina

SEEDLING ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, RED CLOVER, POST-EMERGENCE...  
PUMPKINS AND SQUASH...  
CUCUMBERS...  
ALFALFA...  
S. RAWBERRIES...  
MINT...  
KILLING POTATO VINES...  
GENERAL CONTACT WEED CONTROL...  
NOTICE...  
CAUTION...  
DANGER ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN - MAY...  
Do Not Get In Eyes, on Skin, or Clothing - Do Not Take Internally - Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing and Open Flames - Keep Out of Reach of Children - Do Not Use Around Home or Recreation Areas...  
FIRST AID TREATMENT POISON...  
SYMPTOMS OF POISONING...  
FIRST AID...  
If Swallowed SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN...  
If Splashed In Eyes, immediately flush eyes with water and get medical attention. If spilled on clothing, get medical attention. If spilled on skin, wash with soap and water, including shoes. Wash hands. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting. NOTE TO ATTEND...

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

both pre-emergence and postemergence applications to control grasses. It may only partially control certain vigorous annuals early under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not control perennials.

Conditions affect the use of herbicides. Consult your local experiment station or extension service weed control specialist for state issue recommendation to fit local conditions.

**TREATMENT — Pre-Emergence Treatment**  
 After crop is planted but before crop plants emerge. For best results soil should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall is best, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical. Under very dry or cool conditions following applications will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. Cultivate as soon as weed growth warrants.

**TREATMENT—Application on Dinitro** after crop plants have emerged and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage. Warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry, using low volume spray will often cause some burning of crop plants. Usually only temporary. Spraying is more effective and less likely to cause crop injury at moderately high temperatures (70 to 85 degree F.); however, do not spray when the temperature exceeds 85 degree F., or when the temperature is below 50 degree F. within 24 hours after application. Below 70 degree F., only higher rates of Dinitro are required for seedling grass control. Use enough spray volume to give coverage of all weed foliage.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
 OR ALLOW SPRAY MIST TO CONTACT DESIRABLE CROPS OR CROP PLANTS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Directions given below are for over-all spraying. Often, it is a spray only a 12 to 16 inch band over the row, leaving the rest of the field untreated, called "band treatment," reduces the amount of spray, usually to about one-third.

**Early application** (pre-emergence, early cracking stage, or early by one or two later postemergence applications as needed), following directions: **Pre-emergence**—Use 3 to 4 gallons of Dinitro per acre as an over-all spray. Apply at any time of emergence. **Early Cracking Stage**—Use 2 gallons of Dinitro per acre as an over-all spray. **Early Postemergence**—from the time the weeds are 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter—Apply overall using 1 to 2 gallons of Dinitro per acre at 40 to 50 pounds pressure control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term control. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly when temperatures are high. **Later Postemergence**—By shielding the peanuts with plastic mulch, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. If weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water applied in wide angle hollow cone whirljet nozzles will minimize drift and injury to the small weeds.

**Over-all spray**—Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre shortly after planting and preferably just before the soil is covered with applications on well-prepared fertile soils may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce yield. Do not use in very light, sandy soils. **Early Postemergence**—Use 3 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray when the soybeans are first true leaf stage and weeds are up. This application will control grass and broadleaf weeds. Soybean leaves may be burned if temperatures are above 85 degree F.

**PEANUTS, FIELD BEANS:** Pre-emergence—Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of Dinitro per acre at time of, or shortly after, planting. Do not use in very light, sandy soils containing little or no organic matter as it is desirable to delay treatment until just before or during the "crotch" stage. Use 1 to 2 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre on over-all spray.

**Apply just before emergence of the potatoes.** For seedling stage use 4 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. If seedling grasses are a problem, use a combination spray of Dinitro and 3 pounds of Dalapon\* grass killer in 25 gallons of water per acre. Note: Do not use Dalapon on land planted to red clover.

**CORN, POPCORN:** Pre-emergence—Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of Dinitro per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. Postemergence—Use 2 to 3 quarts of Dinitro in about 30 gallons of water per acre when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall. Do not apply after flowers buds are visible. Do not graze fields or feed treated hay to livestock within 40 days after application. Grasses are a problem, use the same amount of Dinitro per acre. Note: "Pea" recommendations on Dalapon.

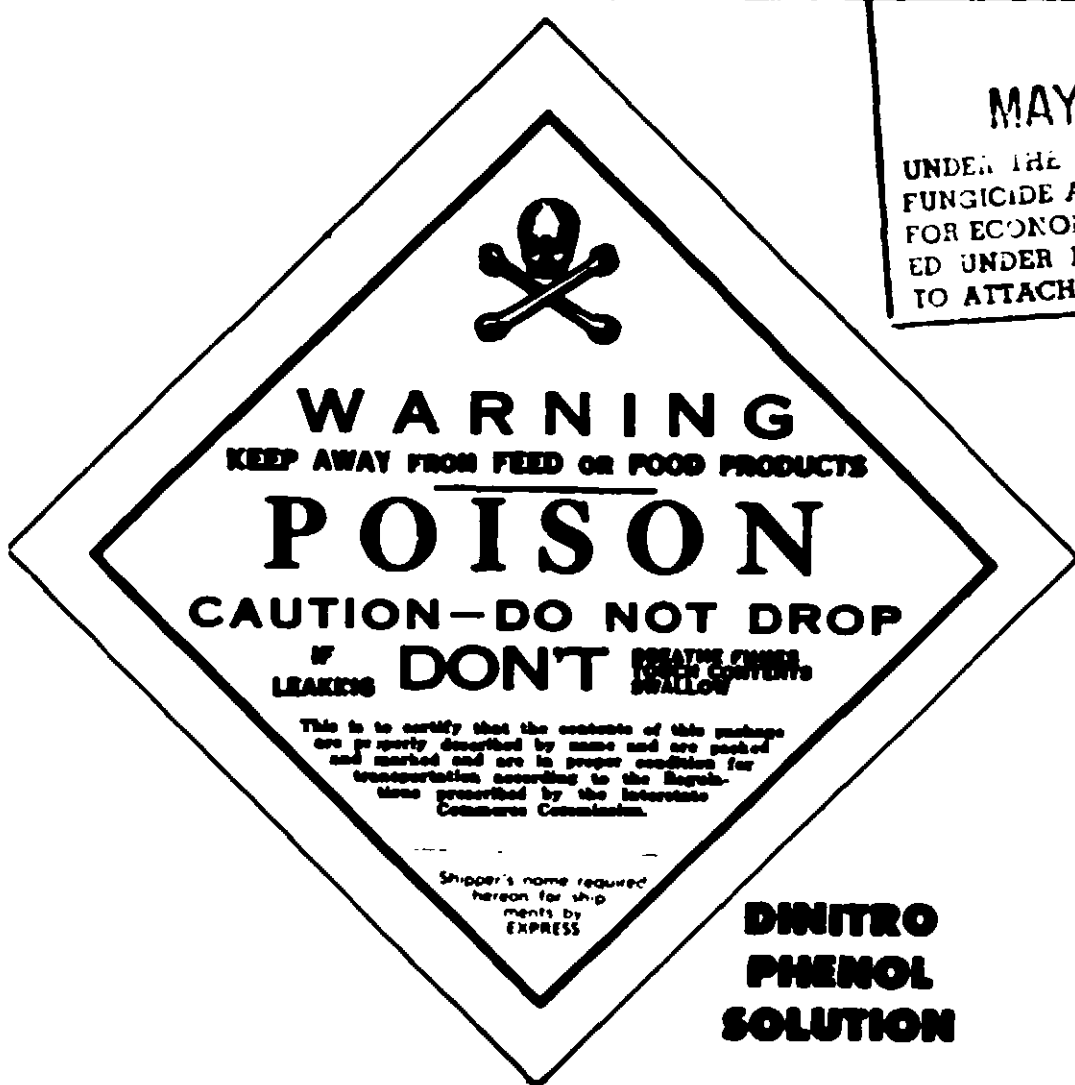
**WHEAT, AND BARLEY SEEDS ALONE OR INTERPLANTED** with other crops—Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gal. of water per acre. Do not use on wheat or barley if the plants are more than 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning may be necessary. Do not use on wheat or barley if the plants are more than 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning may be necessary.

**WHEAT, AND BARLEY SEEDS ALONE OR INTERPLANTED** with other crops—Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gal. of water per acre. Do not use on wheat or barley if the plants are more than 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning may be necessary.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE

# HELENA BRAND DINITRO WEED KILLER

**DANGER POISON** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 SEE ANTIDOTE AND OTHER WARNINGS ON SIDE PANEL



ACCEPTED  
 MAY 3 1973  
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND ROBERT CODE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 945-84 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, as the alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series) ..... 51%  
**INERT INGREDIENTS** ..... 49%  
 Contains the equivalent of 3 lbs. of 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol per gal.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 5905-84

MANUFACTURED BY  
**HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
 2701 W. 10th Ave., Emporium, Pa. 15032  
 Des Moines, Iowa      Wichita, Kansas      South Carolina

**SEEDLING ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, RED CLOVER, BIRDFOOT TREFOIL:**

**Postemergence**—Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Dinitro in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when legume seedlings have two or more true leaves. In alfalfa and trefoil, if seedling grass is a problem add two pounds of Dalapon to the above mixture. Note "New Legume Spring Seedlings" recommendation on Dalapon label.

**PUMPKINS AND SQUASH:** Pre-emergence—Apply 1 to 2 gallons of Dinitro per acre after planting but before emergence. Use the higher rate on heavy soils.  
**CUCUMBERS**—Use one gallon Dinitro per acre.

**Caution:** Plant seeds at least one inch deep. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Do not use if soil is to be covered with plant protectors. Do not use after emergence of cucurbit seedlings.

**ALFALFA:** Apply 1 to 1 1/2 quarts of Dinitro in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as soon as fall chickweed appears. If new seedlings appear, repeat. Use same treatment on new seedlings and old stands of alfalfa, red clover and ladino clover. If chickweed is too well developed, delay application of Dinitro until legumes are dormant. Use 2 to 4 quarts of Dinitro in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. Spray when temperatures are above 50 degrees F. (preferably above 60 degrees F.). A second spraying may be required to obtain maximum control of heavy weed growth. Do not graze treated areas before first cutting of hay.

**STRAWBERRIES:** On strawberries in the Northwest, applications in early spring and immediately following harvest are effective on established plantings, using 4 to 6 quarts of Dinitro in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre.

**MINT:** Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Dinitro in 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all pre-emergence treatment. In some areas it may be advisable to delay application until shortly after mint emergence; this may injure mint top growth, but will not affect subsequent growth or yield. State authorities issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

**KILLING POTATO VINES:** Prepare spray as for General Contact Weed Control, below. Spray 10 to 20 days before harvest, during warm, sunny weather. Complete coverage of vines is essential. **CAUTION:** Do not spray exposed tubers nor graze treated fields.

**GENERAL CONTACT WEED CONTROL.** Treat non-crop, fence rows & around utility poles, when vegetation is young and succulent. Use 2 to 3 quarts of Dinitro per acre in a spray prepared as follows: Mix one pint of a nonionic emulsifier (such as Triton X-100, Teen 85, Glim) in 5 gallons of fuel oil and emulsify in 30 gallons of water; then add the Dinitro with vigorous agitation and spray at moderate pressure. Complete coverage of foliage is essential. Apply during warm, sunny weather for best results.

**NOTICE:** Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

**CAUTION:** To avoid staining of carpets, upholstery, etc., keep contaminated clothing and shoes outdoors until cleaned.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Do not apply to any area not specified on this label. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Decontaminate containers by washing thoroughly with detergent-ammonia solution, then destroy used containers to prevent re-use. Discard rinse solution away from water supplies.

**DANGER**  
 ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN — MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing — Do not Breathe Spray Drift — Do Not Take Internally — Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes — Keep Away from Heat and Open Flames — Keep Out of Reach of Children and Farm Animals — Do Not Use Around Home or Recreation Areas.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT POISON ANTIDOTE**  
**SYMPTOMS OF POISONING:** Excessive Fatigue, Sweating, Thirst and Fever. If symptoms of poisoning develop from any type of exposure, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.  
**FIRST AID:** Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If swollen, cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.  
 If Swallowed SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN. Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of warm water. Treat as in FIRST AID, above.  
 If Spilled in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled on Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes, or clean them thoroughly before re-use. **NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN:** Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.