



a herbicide for professional use
in ornamentals

- Nursery Stock
- Ornamental Trees
- Ornamental Woody Shrubs
- Gladioli
- Roses
- Established Flowers

(See attached lists for species)

55.5%

CAUTION:

Destroy empty container. Do not reuse.

NET CONTENTS 1 GALLON (GL-11)

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. Seller warrants that this product consists of the ingredients specified and is reasonably fit for use as directed on the label. No one, other than an officer of Seller, is authorized to make any other warranty, guarantee or direction concerning this product. 2. Because the time, place, rate of application and other conditions of use are beyond Seller's control, Seller's liability from the handling, storage and use of this product is limited to replacement of product or refund of purchase price.

Pinus bungei
Pinus resinosa
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Pinus taeda
Pinus thunbergii
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Populus deltoides
Prunus sp.
Psuedotsuga taxifolia
Quercus coccinea
Quercus petraea
Quercus rubra
Rubus pseudoacacia
Taxodium distichum
Taxus canadensis

Phaladaphnus (Limonium)
Pteris japonica
Pittosporum Tobira
Psocopteryx macropoda
Potentilla
Prunus caroliniana
Pyracantha
Raphiolepis indica
Rhododendron indicum
Rhododendron obtusum
Salix
Spirea vanhouttei
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus media
Thuja occidentalis
Viburnum odoratissimum
Viburnum suspensum
Viburnum tomentosum
Viburnum wrightii
Waxodia

Achillea	Lupinus
Ageratum	Marigold
Arctotis	Morning Glory
Aster	Nasturtium
Balsam	Nicotiana
Calendula	Periwinkle
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox
Carnation	Portulaca
Centaurea	Rudbeckia
Chrysanthemums	Salvia
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Dahlia	Sheets Daisy
Dianthus	Snapdragon
Dimorphaea	Suek
Forget me not	Snow on the mountain
Four O'Clocks	Sunflower
Gaillardia	Sweet Alyssum
Gladiolus	Sweet pea
Isatis	Sweet William
Lobelia	Zinnia

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC

Emulsifiable concentrate
For professional use
on ornamentals

Pre-emergence herbicide for the control
of most broadleaf weeds in:

- Gladioli
- Roses
- Shrubs
- Established Flowers

Check lists for species

44.5%
55.5%

Active ingredient per gallon

93-AA
CA-1

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REG
NO. 2001-193

OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Not to be swallowed or absorbed through the skin.
Do not get on face, hands, or clothing. In case
of contact, flush with water. Do not contaminate
food or feeds.

It is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate
water by direct application, cleaning
equipment, or disposal of wastes.

FREEZING — STORE ABOVE 40 F

DO NOT TILT, SE, POUR, SPILL OR STORE NEAR HEAT
OR FLAME.

Do not reuse.

CONTENTS 1 GALLON

(GL-11)

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Trifluralin is a pre-emergence herbicide which is incorporated (mixed) into the soil to provide long-lasting control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds (see above list). Trifluralin controls weeds by killing their seeds as they germinate. It does not control established weeds.

Incorporation of Trifluralin helps assure effective weed control regardless of weather conditions and permits shallow cultivation, rotary hoeing and hand hoeing without reducing its weed control activity.

Trifluralin is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. The ornamental species on which Trifluralin can be used at recommended rates without damage include those listed on the side panels.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Trifluralin emulsifiable concentrate is to be mixed with water and applied as a spray before, or in the same operation as soil incorporation. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low-pressure boom-type herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray. Pour the recommended amount of Trifluralin for your soil type into the spray tank during the filling operation and mix thoroughly before spraying. Do not apply more than the recommended amount.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Trifluralin must be incorporated into the soil after application to prevent loss of its activity. Spraying and incorporation should be done in the same operation, if possible. Incorporation may be delayed up to 4 hours after application. Variable weed control may result from delayed incorporation if Trifluralin is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher.

The machinery used for incorporation should break up large clods and mix Trifluralin thoroughly with the soil. The more thoroughly the Trifluralin is mixed with the soil, the more consistent the weed control will be.

Incorporation before planting (pre-plant): Thorough incorporation may be achieved with the following P. T. O.-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil, double disc (or double disc with spiketooth harrow in tandem) set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated in two different directions (cross disced) at 4 to 6 mph, mulch treader and other similar disc-type implements set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 5 to 8 mph, rolling cultivators set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 6 to 8 mph, or a bed conditioner (Do-All) set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated at 4 to 6 mph.

Incorporation after planting (post-plant): Incorporation may be achieved around established plants by using P. T. O.-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil, or rolling cultivators set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 6 to 8 mph. When incorporating Trifluralin in transplants, new liners, or established plants, the implement should be adjusted so that treated soil is thrown toward and around the plants in the row.

Clean cultivate area to be treated before application since Trifluralin will not control established weeds. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in erratic weed control. Do not use spiketooth or springtooth harrows alone for incorporation.

APPLICATION RATES

Apply and incorporate Trifluralin prior to planting new nursery stock liners, ornamentals, trees and woody shrubs and gladioli (Gladioli stems less than 1 inch in diameter may be injured by pre-plant applications of Trifluralin). Trifluralin may also be applied to established plantings by using a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants.

Broadcast (overall) Application Rates:

Light Soils	Medium Soils	Heavy Soils
Sand and sandy loam 1 pint per acre (1/2 pound active)	Loam, silt loam and silt 1 1/2 pints per acre (3/4 pound active)	Clay loam, silty clay and clay 2 pints per acre (1 pound active)

For band applications, use the following formula to figure the proportionate amount:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{recommended broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply per acre on band}$$

Trifluralin is not recommended on muck soils

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual Grasses	Annual Broadleaf Weeds
Crabgrasses	Prostrate (sow) redroot
Barleygrass (watergrass)	Chickweed
Foxtails	Lambsquarters
(including giant foxtail)	Carnetweed
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Russian thistle
Goosegrass	Kochia
Wild Cane (shattercane)	Purslane
Texas panicum	Florida purslane (pusley)
	Knotweed
	Shrubby nettle
	Gnaphalium
	Chickweed

Note: Trifluralin will not control certain resistant weeds such as Cocklebur, Velvetleaf, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Venice mallow and Nutgrass.

RED ROOT PIGWEEDS

OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 198 • LATHROP, CALIFORNIA 95330 • PHONE (209) 858-2511

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ORNAMENTAL TREES

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Betula pendula</i> var. <i>lacinate</i>	European White Birch
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Chinese Catalpa
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Gleditsia inaequalis</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Japanese Larch
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Tulip tree
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Apple
<i>Myrica asplenica</i>	Black Gum
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Stone Fruits
<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Rubus pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock

ORNAMENTAL WOODY SHRUBS

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Berberis monomera</i>	Berberis
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Berberis
<i>Buxus harlandii</i>	Harland's Boxwood
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua Camellia
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Sakaki
<i>Cotoneaster opulata</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster ruber</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Deutzia</i>	Deutzia
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Elaeagnus
<i>Eucalyptus alatus</i>	Eucalyptus
<i>Eucalyptus fortunei</i>	Eucalyptus
<i>Eucalyptus newport</i>	Eucalyptus
<i>Forsythia</i>	Chinese Yellow
<i>Forsythia</i>	Japanese Yellow
<i>Illex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Illex hectori</i>	Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Ligustrum erectum</i>	Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Privet
<i>Ligustrum odoratissimum</i>	Privet
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Californian Privet
<i>Lonicera</i>	Honeysuckle

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Philadelphus Lemoinei</i>	Mock Orange
<i>Prunus japonica</i>	Fetterbush
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Rehder
<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>	Yew Pine
<i>Potentilla</i>	Climbing
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	American Cherry Laurel
<i>Pyracantha</i>	Yucca
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	India Hawthorn
<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	Azalea
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Salix</i>	Willow
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Spiraea
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Sandankwa Viburnum
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Viburnum
<i>Wegelia</i>	Wegelia, Bristol Ruby

ROSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHED FLOWERS

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea</i>	Lupinus
<i>Ageratum</i>	Margold
<i>Auricula</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Aster</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Balsam</i>	Nicotiana
<i>Calendula</i>	Petunilla
<i>California Poppy</i>	Phlox
<i>Calliopsis</i>	Portulaca
<i>Carnation</i>	Rudbeckia
<i>Centaurea</i>	Salvia
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Scabiosa
<i>Cosmos</i>	Shasta Daisy
<i>Dahlia</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Dianthus</i>	Stock
<i>Dimorpha</i>	Snow on the mountain
<i>Forget me not</i>	Sunflower
<i>Four O'Clocks</i>	Sweet Alyssum
<i>Gerardia</i>	Sweet pea
<i>Gladiolus</i>	Sweet William
<i>Isora</i>	Zinnia
<i>Labelia</i>	

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for controlling weeds that are difficult to kill such as certain perennials and woody brush plants growing in resistant crops, rights-of-way, fence rows, pastures, and similar areas. It is designed for application after delution with water or oil. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form.

Apply GAVICIDE 2, 4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER when weeds are small, succulent, and growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. If possible, treat perennial weeds just before the bloom stage. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water may vary from 5 to 10 gallons per acre for low volume sprayers up to 200 to 300 gallons per acre if required by the sprayer for good coverage. In either case, use the same amount of 2, 4-D per acre. Add GAVICIDE 2, 4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER to water in the spray tank while filling and mix thoroughly.

The rates of application shown here should be considered as general. Consult state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists should be consulted for specific recommendations regarding application, dosages, and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS:

Arrowhead
Buckhorn
Carpetweed
Cocklebur
Dandelion
Dack
Hedge bindweed
Henbit
Kochia

Knotweed
Lambsquarter
Marsh elder
Mustards
Morning-glory
Pigweed
Plantain
Prickly lettuce
Ragweed

Shepherd's purse
Sunflower
Tie vine
Wild carrot
Wild radish
Wild sweet potato

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

Bindweed
Buckwheat
Blueweed
Buckbrush
Canada Thistle
Cottonwood
Hemp

Horse nettle
Indigo
Klamath weed
Locoweed
Mexican weed
Milkweed

Poison ivy
Sheep sorrel
White top or
Hoary Cress
Wild onion
Willows

ACCEPTED

May 9, 1968

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 1202-112

Comments 7001-237

WARNING

Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Esters of 2,4-D produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D.

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 contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse 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 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.

Lot No. 27767RJW

U.S.D.A. 1202-112

Net Contents Gallons

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS



2,4-D BUTYL

CONCENTRATE WEED KILL

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

* Butyl ester of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

INERT INGREDIENTS:

* Equivalent to 46.0% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4.0 p

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or other sensitive parts of the body. Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides.



LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA