

WARNING

When applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable crops, do not be used in susceptible crops such as grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or other plants, since even minute drift on to such plants, may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying which are less likely to drift. Esters of 2,4-D which may injure susceptible plants.

Lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are not to be sprayed unless spot applications are made. Turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other plants may be injured.

It may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Do not use on lawns.

Do not use in ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Do not use in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

When spraying for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly after use. Next, fill equipment with water and ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow equipment to run thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles.

27767RJW

Net Contents _____ Gallons

PUREGRO 2,4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

* Butyl ester of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 57.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 42.4%
100.0%

* Equivalent to 46.0% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4.0 pounds per gallon.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

PUREGRO
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grasses): Use 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre in grains for controlling weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, or Pigweed.

Apply 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in grains to control perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Grain interplanted with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated. Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the boot or before jointing. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: Apply not more than 1/2 pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Check with state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle.

For pre-emergence treatment, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre, applied as a broadcast spray one to three days before crop emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

SORGHUM: Apply 1/2 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Severe injury may result if 2,4-D is applied to plants less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall through bloom period. Check with state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out any body of water.

FLAX: Use 2,4-D only in more tolerant varieties of flax, such as Kota, Dakota, Royal, Redwing, or Sheyenne. Use 1/4 pint maximum per acre as soon as enough susceptible weeds appear to require treatment. Because of possible injury to flax, consult state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations in all cases.

Do not apply after bud stage.

PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES: Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water to wash off. Do not use on lawns or golf courses. Do not use on pastures where grass has become well established. Clovers or other legumes may be injured. Avoid spraying during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying during blossoming or pollinating stage. Do not graze treated areas for 2 weeks. **NON-CROP AREAS:** For control of weeds on banks, roadsides, and similar areas, spray thoroughly. Re-spray if necessary. Do not spray on difficult-to-kill perennials, such as top. Re-treat when regrowth appears. Do not injure susceptible vegetation.

NOTE: For spot treatment of weeds, use 1/2 to 1 pint per gallon of water.

WOODY PLANTS: Use 3 1/2 to 6 quarts per gallon of water. Best results are obtained when applied early in summer. Brush may require multiple applications. Do not use where drift may injure desirable plants. For spraying stumps to prevent regrowth, use 1/3 pint per gallon of oil. Rinse equipment and containers with water. Do not use on lands away from water supplies and do not burying with soil.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. This material conforms to the chemical analysis and is fit for use as directed hereon. 2. Critical and unforeseeable risks are inherent in the use of this material. Such risks include, but are not limited to, the material is applied, lack of fit for the uses stated hereon. Buyer and user acknowledge and accept those assumed by the manufacturer, storage, and use of this material.

NOT FOR



2,4-D BUTYL 4

CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER

INGREDIENTS:

Butyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 57.6%
INGREDIENTS: 42.4%
..... 100.0%
Equivalent to 46.0% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4.0 pounds per gallon.

CAUTION

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NOTE: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.



LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grasses): Use 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre in grains for controlling weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, or Pigweed.

Apply 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in grains to control perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Grain interplanted with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated. Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the boot or before jointing. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: Apply not more than 1/2 pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Check with state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle.

For pre-emergence treatment, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre, applied as a broadcast spray one to three days before crop emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

SORGHUM: Apply 1/2 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Severe injury may result if 2,4-D is applied to plants less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall through bloom period. Check with state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out any body of water.

FLAX: Use 2,4-D only in more tolerant varieties of flax, such as Kata, Dakota, Royal, Redwing, or Sheyenne. Use 1/4 pint maximum per acre as soon as enough susceptible weeds appear to require treatment. Because of possible injury to flax, consult state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations in all cases.

Do not apply after bud stage.

PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF: Apply 2 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide good coverage. For small areas use 1 tablespoonful per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grass has become well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clovers or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D, especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying grains or seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage.

Do not graze treated areas to dairy animals within 7 days after application.

NON-CROP AREAS: For controlling perennial weeds in fence rows, ditch-banks, roadsides, and similar areas, use 2 to 3 pints in 100 gallons of water, and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat applications may be necessary on certain difficult-to-kill perennials, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, and White top. Re-treat when regrowth is visible. Use only where drift and volatility will not injure susceptible vegetation.

NOTE: For spot treatment of weeds in above crops use 1 1/2 tablespoons per gallon of water.

WOODY PLANTS: Use 3 1/2 to 6 pints per hundred gallons of water and wet all foliage thoroughly. For small areas, use 2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water. Best results are obtained when brush is growing rapidly, in late spring or early summer. Brush may require several applications to control resistant species. Do not use where drift or volatility may injure plants.

For spraying stumps to prevent resprouting, dilute one gallon in 15 to 20 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil or diesel oil and wet thoroughly. For small areas, use 1/3 pint per gallon of oil. Application may be made at any time of year. Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes, or by burning (Keep out of smoke).

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. PureGro Company (manufacturer) warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. Manufacturer neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond the manufacturer's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for the uses stated hereon and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability (except those assumed by the manufacturer under 1 above) resulting from handling, storage, and use of this material.

NOT FOR HOME USE

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, and pastures. It is designed for application after dilution with either water or oil. It is considerably less volatile than either the isopropyl or butyl esters, but care must be exercised in its use as outlined in the Warning. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form. Apply GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 4 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 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 L.V. 4 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 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
Dock
Hedge bindweed
Henbit
Kochia

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

Bindweed
Buckwheat
Blueweed
Buckbrush
Canada Thistle
Cottonwood
Hemp

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

Horse nettle
Indigo
Klamath weed
Locoweed
Mexican weed
Milkweed

Shepherd's Purse
Sunflower
Tie Vine
Wild carrot
Wild radish
Wild sweet potato

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

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.

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

ACCEPTED

May 9, 1968

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 1702-113

7001-240



GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V.

WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Isooctyl ester of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

INERT INGREDIENTS

*Equivalent to 4.0 pounds 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per g

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eye clothing. Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides. Harmful if swallowed.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 1202-113 NET CONTENTS

