

8123-55

NP

2,4-D

SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Isooctyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 39.6

INERT INGREDIENTS 60.4

TOTAL 100.0

CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Additional Precautions on Side Panel

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use Low Volume Spray Equipment for Broadleaf Weeds:

Trifolium	Crab	Marsh Marigold	Shepherd's-Purse	Wild Radish	Coastal Sage
Wild Morning-Glory	Dogfennel	Mustards	Tarweed	Many other Broad-	Sand Spangbrush
Bitterweed		Peppergrass	Vetch	Leaved Weeds	Sumac
Broomweed	Kochia	Pigweed	Wild Carrot	Alder	Willow
Croton Weed	Quackgrass	Plantain	Wild Garlic	Buckbrush	Sand-Spinnery Gort
Dandelion	Mallow	Ragweed	Wild Onion	Elderberry	Certain other
				Plum	woody perennials

GENERAL DIRECTIONS--A Broadleaf weeds are most susceptible to the action of the active ingredient when they are young and actively growing. Weeds are most susceptible when they are in the early stages of growth. For the less sensitive species, use a higher rate of application.

KNAPSACK APPLICATIONS--For spot treatment of weeds in one cupful Selective Weed Killer in 100 gallons of water.

MIXING DIRECTIONS--When used on crops at the higher rates recommended Selective Weed Killer is most effective when mixed with water. The water should be mixed with the active ingredient in a separate container and then added to the water. Do not overmix. The mixture should be stirred thoroughly before use. If the mixture is not stirred thoroughly, the weeds will not be killed.

ROADSIDE AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL--Use 2 to 3 quarts Selective Weed Killer in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a spray or as a broadcast application. The weeds will be killed within 7 to 10 days. For the control of wild garlic and wild onion, increase dosage to 4-6 quarts per acre.

WEED CONTROL IN TURF AND PASTURE--To control most broadleaf weeds use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts Selective Weed Killer in sufficient water to cover one acre. Apply when weeds are growing fast. For the control of wild garlic and wild onion, increase dosage to 4-6 quarts per acre. Make three applications in fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring sequence. Do not graze treated areas with dairy animals for seven days after treatment. Do not apply to creeping grasses or freshly seeded lawns and pastures. Most legumes are also damaged or killed.

WEEDS IN CORN--Post Emergence--Use 3/4 pint Selective Weed Killer in the amount of water necessary to cover 1 acre. If weeds are sensitive dosage can be reduced to 1/2 pint while more resistant weeds may require dosage of 1 pint. Apply spray as soon as majority of weeds have emerged. Do not apply after weeds are 10 inches tall in order to keep corn off the ground. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. **PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION--**Use 2 to 4 quarts Selective Weed Killer in 10-20 gallons water per acre. Apply after planting anytime, but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil.

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DIRECTIONS Continued

WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT AND RYE Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints Selective Weed Killer in necessary water to spray one acre. Make application in the spring from the time of emergence to the jointing stages. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT AND RYE Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints Selective Weed Killer in necessary water to spray one acre. Make application in the spring from the time of emergence to the jointing stages. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

WEEDS IN OATS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH LEGUMES--Do not use over 1 pint Selective Weed Killer in necessary water to cover one acre. Apply as a spray or as a broadcast application. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

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Cameraman's Note

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