BRUSH AND WEED CONTROL
(Low Volatile)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Isooctyl Ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	32.[illegible]%
**Isooctyl Ester of 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionic Acid	32.20%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	35.70%
TOTAL	100.00%

*2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 21.3%, 1.83 lbs. gal.
**2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionic Acid Equivalent 21.6%, 1.87 lbs. gal.
*[illegible] by AOAC Method No. 6-D01.5

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements.

ONLY FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY LAWNCARE, LANDSCAPING PERSONNEL, AGRICULTURAL PROFESSIONAL AND SERVICE PERSONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

LAWNS AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL TURF GRASS AREAS: This product is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in lawns and similar turf areas. This treatment may injure bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, carpetgrass and newly seeded lawns. If necessary to control weeds in such turf, use half the recommended rate in chart and repeat application in 2 to 3 weeks. Do not use on bentgrass greens or tees.

The following is a partial list of weeds controlled in turf by this product.

MORE SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS:

Black medic	Cudweed	Healall	Oxalis (wood sorrel)
Buttercup	Dandelion	Henbit	Plantains (narrow or buckhorn; broadleaf)
Chickweeds (common mouseear)	*English daisy	Knotweed	*Spurge
Clovers	Ground ivy	Little starwort	

*Treat in spring and again in fall.

LESS SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS:

Bindweed	Florida pusley	Pigweed	Vetch
Dock	Kochia	Pearlee	Violet
Eveningprimrose	Lambsquarters	Ragweed	Wild carrot
Falsedandelion	Mallow	Vervain	Wild lettuce
Fleabane			

This product is NOT effective on perennial veronicas or on weed grasses.

BRUSH CONTROL ON UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY, ALONG HIGHWAYS AND SOLID STANDS OF OAK OR ELM: This product is specifically designed for utilities and other industrial users to control woody plants. This product also controls many noxious perennial weeds on uncropped land, such as along highways and drainage ditch banks.

The following is a partial list of the weeds controlled:

Alder	Elderberry	Gum	Poison oak	Snowberry
Ash	Elm	Honeysuckle	Poplar	Spruce
Aspen	Ceanothus	Locust	Red alder	Sumac
Birch	Chamise	Manzanita	(and many other species)	Sycamore
Blackberry	Coffeeberry	Maple	Red elm	Tulip poplar
Black cherry	Currant	Oak	Red maple	Wild cherry
Blackjack oak	Fir	Osage orange	Salmonberry	Wild grape
Black locust	Gooseberry	Palmetto	Sand Sagebrush	Willow
Box elder	Hemlock	Pine	Serviceberry	Winged elm
Brambles	Greenbriar	Poison ivy	Shinnery oak	Yerba santa
Buckbrush				

NOTE: Local conditions and application regulations vary and may affect use of this herbicide. Consult local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

NOTE: When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to 45° F and mix thoroughly before using.

E.P.A. REG. NO. 8123-[illegible]
E.P.A. EST. NO. 8123-IL-1

NET CONTENTS
SOLD BY:

For established lawns, [illegible] good turf management program. Proper fertilization [illegible] should be combined with chemical weed control [illegible] the turf [illegible] more weeds from [illegible].

HOSE ATTACHED SPRAYERS LAWNS MODELS: Use [illegible] tablespoons of this herbicide diluted with water [illegible] 5 gal. mark on the sprayer jar for each 500 square feet (25' x 20') of lawn area to be sprayed. Adjust water pressure so that spray stream [illegible] 15 feet [illegible].

Herbicide	Area	Water Volume
[illegible]	1,000 sq. ft.	[illegible]
8 oz.	5,000 sq. ft.	[illegible]
1 pt.	10,000 sq. ft.	[illegible] gals
2 qts.	40,000 sq. ft.	4[illegible] gals

This product may be used [illegible] perennial weeds on non-crop land such as along highways and drainage ditches.

FOLIAGE STEM TREATMENT: This is the standard method for high-volume sprays along fence rows, highways and rights-of-way. Use as a first spray on thick brush composed of mixed species. Apply to both stems and foliage from the time foliage is completely matured until the plants start to go dormant. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Some regrowth may be anticipated on the more resistant species such as oak, maple and ash. Add 1 to 1½ gallons of this product to 100 gallons of water using 200 to 600 gallons of spray mixture per acre, depending upon the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying.

BASAL BARK TREATMENT: Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray accumulates around the root collar at the ground line. This spray may be applied during any season. Use this product for basal bark treatment on scattered brush or as a second spray application on species resistant to first foliage application. Mix 3 to 4 gallons of this product in 100 gallons of oil. Apply with a low-volume sprayer or power equipment. Application rate will depend on species present, season applied and volume of spray used. Use a coarse spray to avoid drift.

MODIFIED BASAL TREATMENT: Drench the base of plants, then wet the lower 4/5 of remaining stems and leaves thoroughly to run-off. Apply treatment when brush is in full foliage. This method can be applied where susceptible species have been controlled by prior sprays and more resistant species, such as maple and oak, remain. Soaking the base of the plant and wetting the stems to run-off is absolutely necessary for complete control.

EARLY SEASON SPRAYING: Add 1 to 1½ gallons of this product to 10 gallons of diesel oil and thoroughly mix. Add this mixture to 89 gallons of water.

DURING DRY WEATHER OR THE LATTER PART OF SPRAYING SEASON: Add 1½ gallons of this product to 16 gallons of diesel oil and mix thoroughly. Add mixture to 83½ gallons of water and agitate thoroughly before use to insure uniform mixing. Do NOT allow mixture to stand more than 1 hour after mixing.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENT: STUMPS. This treatment may be used anytime of the year; however, it is more effective when applied as quickly as possible after trees are cut. Spray the entire stump, especially exposed roots and bark. A complete soaking is essential for effective control. Use this procedure after original or capital removal. It is the first step towards a chemical brush control program on newly cleared highways and rights-of-way. The spray is most effective and profitable on stumps 3 to 4 inches or larger. Mix 3 to 4 gallons of this product in 100 gallons of oil. Applications should be made with a low-volume knapsack sprayer using a solid cone shaped nozzle of medium orifice.

FRILL: Make a frill using an axe to cut overlapping V-shaped notches in a continuous ring, and cut around the trunk near its base. Cut through the bark, but do not remove the chips. This method is recommended for all trees 5 to 6 inches in diameter and larger. Freshly cut frills can be treated anytime of the year. Mix 3 to 4 gallons of this product in 100 gallons of oil. Pour in as much of the mixture as the frills will hold without wasting the chemical.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES. Seller warrants that this material 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 and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO EXCEPT IN WRITING WITH A SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY. In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

BWK-11 (11 '82)