

WEED & FEED

**CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!
...SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS.**

22-6-6

kills weeds & feeds grass

MINIMUM GUARANTEED HERBICIDAL ANALYSIS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	1.86%
Diethanolamine Salt of [2-(2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxy) propionic acid]*	0.86%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	1.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	98.14%
TOTAL	100.00%

*Equivalent to 0.61% [2-(2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxy) propionic acid]
**Equivalent to 0.83% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)

MINIMUM GUARANTEED FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	22.00%
1.0% Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
14.0% Urea Nitrogen	
7.0% Water Insoluble Nitrogen	
AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID (P ₂ O ₅)	6.00%
SOLUBLE POTASH (K ₂ O)	6.00%
Iron (Fe)	1.00%

Derived from - Primary Plant Foods Ammonium Phosphate, Urea, Ureatorm, Muriate of Potash.

Derived from - Secondary Plant Foods Iron Phosphate

Potential acidity equivalent to 960 lbs Calcium Carbonate per ton.

EPA Reg. No. 8378-5 EPA Establishment No. 8378-IN-1



ACCEPTED

8590-39

5-19-75

UNDER THE FEDERAL PESTICIDE
FUNCTION AND REGISTRATION ACT
EPA REGISTRATION NO. 8590-39
EPA EST. NO. 264-PA-1

WEED KILLER "66"

Contains 2,4-D Amine

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Triethanolamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 64.7% by wt.

INERT INGREDIENTS 35.3% by wt.

*Equivalent to 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 38.6%
Contains the equivalent of 4 pounds of 2,4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon.

DIRECTIONS

READ THESE ENTIRE DIRECTIONS AND WARRANTY OF SALE. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL CAUTIONS, WARNING AND DIRECTIONS.

WARRANTY: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose 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. Any damages arising from a breach of this warranty shall be limited to direct damages, and shall not include consequential commercial damages such as loss of profits or values, etc.

WEED KILLER "66" is a highly water-soluble formulation of the triethanolamine salt of 2,4-D containing 4 lbs. of 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon. This is one of the safest forms of 2,4-D to use on crops tolerant to 2,4-D spray. Danger from drift of volatile vapors to 2,4-D susceptible crops is less with this type of 2,4-D than with ester forms.

In areas of extremely hard water, it may be necessary to use a poly phosphate type water softener.

FIELD CORN At Emergence: - Apply 1 to 1½ pints of Weed Killer "66" when shoots begin to break through the soil and are still in a tight roll.

Post Emergence: Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. When corn is 4 to 10 inches tall, apply 1 pint of Weed Killer "66".

In cases of emergency when corn is more than 10 inches high, use drop pipes and direct sprays at the base of corn plants. Some injury may be expected from sprays applied when corn is taller than 10 inches.

SWEET CORN: - Apply 1 pint of Weed Killer "66" from time of emergence until corn plants have become 4 inches in height.

NOTE: - Certain early maturing sweet corn varieties and some inbred lines are particularly susceptible to injury from 2,4-D spray mixtures. For accurate information as to susceptibility of varieties customarily grown in your area consult your state agricultural experiment station.

WINTER WHEAT (Not seeded): - Applications of 2,4-D to wheat in the fall may cause injury and is not recommended. Make application of Weed Killer "66" in the spring at 1 pint per acre when the weeds are small and after the wheat is 3 inches to 4 inches tall, but before the head begins to appear. Apply sprays as early in the spring as possible for wild onion and garlic control. When hard-to-kill weeds, such as thistles, are a problem, use 1 quart per acre, but only in the problem area of the field, since slight injury to the wheat may occur at this high rate. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

The application of Weed Killer "66" in the Spring may be used as a tank mix with non-pressure Nitrogen solution (Nitan). To obtain proper blending of Weed Killer "66" and Nitan, measure out the required amount of Weed Killer "66" and mix with 3 to 4 parts of water. Add the diluted material to the spray tank of Nitan. Use continuous agitation of the mixture.

SPRING WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY (Not seeded): - For the control of such weeds as mustard, ragweed, morning glory, pigweed (red root), galinsoga, apply Weed Killer "66" at the rate of ½ to 1 pint per acre after the grain is 3" to 6" tall or fully tillered up until the head begins to emerge. Increase rate of application to ½ to 1 quart per acre in local areas of the field where hard-to-kill weeds are a problem.

GRASS PASTURES: - For the control of such annual and perennial weeds as chicory, burdock, dandelion and for the suppression of Canada thistle, bull thistle and wild onion and garlic apply Weed Killer "66" at 1 quart per acre. Sprays should be applied early in the spring for most effective control. Repeat applications for two or three years may be needed to completely control these obnoxious plants, but an early application will destroy a high percentage the first year. Do not graze dairy animals on treated pastures for 7 days after application.

CONTROLLING WEEDS ON GOLF COURSES, Cemeteries and Similar Turf Areas: - For control of broad leaf weeds such as dandelion and plantain, apply 2 to 4 pints in 12-15 gallons of water per acre. The higher rate will give a more complete kill of hard-to-kill species. Best results are obtained by making applications in the early spring when weeds are growing fast. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass has been cut several times. Where bent grass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint per acre at 3 week intervals.

GENERAL

Applications of 2,4-D may be made with any dilution of water. It is important to get the recommended quantity uniformly spread over the area involved. Commercial applications are usually made with low gallonage, low volume equipment with a pump capable of delivering 5 to 25 gallons of spray per acre, but 12 to 15 gallons per acre seem to be the most acceptable rates.

2,4-D will control most annual broad leaf weeds such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarter, pigweed and galinsoga. Perennial weeds may require repeat applications to give effective control.

Applications of 2,4-D are most effective when the weeds are small - this means the seedling stage.

Do not apply 2,4-D on extremely light, sandy or gravelly soils as injury to the crop may result.

Applications of 2,4-D should not be made if rain is immediately forecast or if the soil is excessively wet or dry.

Do not spray corn in hot, humid weather.

Do not cultivate corn for about 2 weeks after applying a 2,4-D spray.

Do not apply 2,4-D on corn when it is over 10 inches high unless drop pipes are used.

Do not apply 2,4-D when grain is wet.

Do not apply 2,4-D to grain seeded with legumes.

WARNING:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water. See additional warning elsewhere on label.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not reuse empty container. Destroy it by burying with wastes or burning. Stay away from smoke.

Injury may occur on bentgrass, carpetgrass, Dichondra, St. Augustine and clover.

1. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
2. Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants as this product may injure tomatoes, cotton, peas, ornamentals, fruit trees, grapes. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.)
3. Do not use 2,4-D in wooden spray tanks as it cannot be cleaned out.
4. It is preferable to have separate spraying equipment for applying 2,4-D as it is very difficult to clean all residue from a spray rig. If absolutely necessary to use the same sprayer for other purposes, fill sprayer hose and pump with a hot solution of 1 gallon of household ammonia per 100 gallons of water. Let stand for 24 hours. Then rinse several times with fresh water. Double the length of the soaking period if hot water is not available.
5. Do not make airplane applications of 2,4-D.
6. Do not store near fertilizer, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Because of variation in soils, soil moisture content, weed population, varietal susceptibility, follow recommendations of your state agricultural experiment station.

NOTE: This pesticide is to be sold ONLY in this original unbroken package.

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Manufactured for Agway Inc.

Fertilizer-Chemical Division

SP 375

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