

ACCEPTED

18-11-11

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FOLIAGE SPRAYING is suggested as the method best suited for control of masses of brush and brambles. Complete control of a brush seldom results from a single spray. Spot spraying survivors and seedlings during successive years will control all susceptible species. When present, grasses quickly replace the brush.

WOODY PLANTS AND WEEDS IN GENERAL Use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons water and spray to completely wet leaves and stems to ground level, when plants are in full leaf and growing actively. In the case of herbaceous weeds, make first application when plants are coming into bloom. Large brush and trees should be cut and the first year regrowth sprayed when 2 to 4 feet tall. Repeat application as needed.

BRUSH AND WEEDS IN GENERAL Use 2 quarts per 100 gallons water and spray to wet to the point of run-off when in full leaf, preferably with the wind at your back. Or use basal bark treatment on brush. Do not burn after spraying as fumes are poisonous. Retreat the following year if necessary to destroy the survivors.

MESQUITE For complete spraying of mesquite use 2 quarts per 100 gallons water plus 1 gallon fuel oil per acre. Apply when in bloom. Apply during the first or second week in the spring or 20 to 30 days after the first heavy rain. Do not spray with grass. If necessary, spray with water. Do not spray during the rainy season. Repeat treatment as needed to control regrowth.

BASAL BARK AND CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS Use 2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons fuel oil or kerosene and spray a hole 1/2 to 2 inches wide around the base of the tree to the point of an old trunk with a stump puller, saw, or cut, then the top, sides and exposed roots and the cut surface of stumps to the point of run-off to prevent resprouting of a stump. Application may be made at any time of year.

FRILL METHOD is a practical and economical way of killing trees with a 3/4 inch diameter. Make a shallow bark groove about 1/2 inch deep around the tree at convenient chopping height. Mix 2 quarts of the mixture per 100 gallons water, or oil, and pour into the groove. The mixture will seep into the wood without washing. One gallon of the mixture will treat and kill trees 6 to 12 inches in diameter to 13 trees 17 inches in diameter. Application may be made any time of year. Trees are killed rather slowly.

CONTROLS THESE SPECIES

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Poison Ivy | Southern waxmyrtle | Blackberry | Maple |
| Poison Oak | Perennial thornapple | Wild rose | Rubus |
| Wild Rose | Blackberry, raspberry | and related brambles | and related brambles |
| Gallberry | | | |

Local conditions may affect the use of this product. State and local cultural authorities for specific recommendations and for control of other weeds.

This material is a gift to the public by the U.S. Government. It is not to be sold or otherwise disposed of for profit. It is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was developed. It is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was developed.

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

WEED KILLER

ACCEPTED
Mar-23-1971
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. *10088-16*

Comment

Contains 2.0 pounds 2,4-D Acid Equivalent Per Gallon
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* . . . 24.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 75.5%
TOTAL 100%

*Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 20.5%

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
See Side Panel For Additional Cautions.

NET CONTENTS: USDA REG. NO. 10088-16

ATHEA LABORATORIES, INC.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Time of Application: Best results are obtained when weeds that are young and in a rapid growing condition are treated. Applications of lower rates to susceptible annual weeds will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions where weed kill is difficult, use higher rates. When used as a pre-emergent spray in crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some woody plants and weeds are hard to kill and repeat applications may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye): Apply at the rate of 2 pints per acre on small grains when fully emerged or stooled (4 to 8 inches tall) but before head emergence. Injury will be likely to occur if this product is applied earlier than "tiller" or later than "boot". Do not use on grain undersown with legumes such as alfalfa or clover where some legume injury can be tolerated. Do not apply when grain is headed.

Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 30 days after treatment with 2,4-D.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Use at the rate of 2 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

FLAX: Apply at the rate of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre as with warrants, providing the flax plants have formed 4 to 6 leaves (2 to 6 inches tall). Do not treat flax after the early boot stage.

RICE: In the South and Southwest apply from 3 to 5 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water 7 to 10 weeks after emergence or when the rice is fully tillered but not yet in the boot stage; Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre 55 to 65 days after emergence when the rice is through the water and well established.

NOTE: When stored at temperatures below freezing it may be necessary to warm up to at least 45° F. and shake the container before using.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Recommended for controlling Arrowhead, Dandelion, Henbit, Goldenrod, Lambs-quarters, Mustards, Peppercorn, Pigweed, Plantains, Ragweed, Shepherd's-purse, Thistle, Morning-Glory, Wild Radish, and many other 2,4-D-susceptible broad-leaved weeds in crops. This product also can be used on lawns, golf courses, parks, along highways, vacant lots and similar areas without injury to most grasses.

PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY: Fill the spray tank with the required amount of water, then add the recommended amount of product with agitation and continue filling the spray tank with water. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. Amount required for low volume applications may vary from 5 to 25 gallons per acre. For high volume applications 50 gallons or more of water will be needed for good coverage.

ACCEPTED WITH RESERVATIONS

ER

per Gallon

Acid* . . . 24.5%

. 75.5%

. 100%

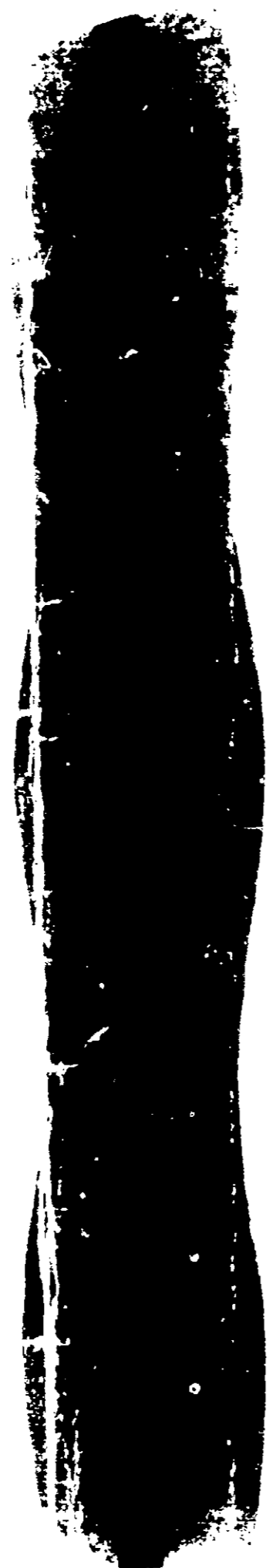
5%

CHILDREN.

ns.

NO. 10088-16

NC.
12



DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Time of Application: Best results are obtained when used on weeds that are young and in a rapid growing condition. Applications of lower rates to susceptible annual weeds will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions where weed kill is difficult use higher rates. When used as a selective spray in crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some woody plants and weeds are hard to kill and repeat applications may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye): Apply at the rate of 2 pints per acre on small grains when fully tillered or stooled (4 to 8 inches tall) but before head emerges from the boot. Injury will be likely to occur if this product is applied earlier than "tiller" or later than "boot". Do not use on grains undersown with legumes such as alfalfa or clovers, except where some legume injury can be tolerated. Do not apply when grain is headed.

Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within two weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Use at the rate of 2 pints in 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

FLAX: Apply at the rate of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre as weed growth warrants, providing the flax plants have formed 4 to 5 leaves (2 to 6 inches tall). Do not treat flax after the early bud stage.

RICE: In the South and Southwest apply from 3 to 5 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water 7 to 10 weeks after planting, or when the rice is fully tillered but not yet in the boot. California: Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre 55 to 65 days after planting, when the rice is through the water and well established.

NOTE: When stored at temperatures below freezing it may be necessary to warm up to at least 45° F. and shake thoroughly before using.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Recommended for controlling Arrowhead, Dandelion, Docks, Henbit, Goldenrod, Lambs-quarters, Mustards, Peppergrass, Pigweed, Plantains, Ragweed, Shepherd's-purse, Thistles, Wild Morning-Glory, Wild Radish, and many other 2,4-D-susceptible broad-leaved weeds in crops. This product also can be used on lawns, golf courses, parks, along highways, vacant lots, and similar areas without injury to most grasses.

PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY: Fill the spray tank with half the required amount of water, then add the recommended amount of product with agitation and continue filling the spray tank with water. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount required for low volume applications may vary from 5 to 25 gallons per acre. For high volume applications 100 gallons, or more, of water will be needed for good coverage. In

any case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. **CORN: PRE-EMERGENCE** - Use at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Best results are obtained when applied 3 to 5 days after planting, but before corn emerges. **DO NOT** apply to light sandy soils. **POST-EMERGENCE** - apply at the rate of 2 pints per acre. When spraying corn above 12 inches in height use nozzle extensions "corn drops", directing the spray down the base of the corn plant. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

SORGHUM: POST-EMERGENCE - Use spray at the rate of 2 pints per acre on plants 6 to 12 inches high when secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall.

SUGAR CANE: Apply at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre as a spring treatment and or after lay-by.

PASTURES: To control many broadleaved weeds in pastures, meadows, and rangelands, use 2 to 3 quarts per acre in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Treat pastures when weeds are growing actively. Do not apply to recently seeded pastures until grass is well established. Most legumes are usually injured or killed at the rates recommended. **DO NOT** graze treated areas by dairy animals within seven days after treatment.

LAWNS AND GOLF FAIRWAYS: Apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre in sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage. **DO NOT** apply to bent grasses or to freshly seeded turf until grasses have become well established. Most clovers are usually injured or killed.

FOR TREATING SMALL AREAS: One tablespoonful of this product in 1 1/2 gallons of water.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: On vacant lots, roadsides, and along fence rows use 4 to 6 quarts in 100 gallons of water per acre.

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. **DO NOT** store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. **DO NOT** use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to plants, as injury will result. **DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER.**

DESTROY WHEN EMPTY. Although this product is non-volatile, care must be used to prevent spray drift from coming into direct contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, Dichondra, cotton, St. Augustine grass, or other desirable plants sensitive to 2,4-D. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

We guarantee the contents of this package to conform to the labeled composition. The use of this material being beyond our knowledge and control, we do not make any warranty, express or implied, as to the effects of such use whether or not in accordance with the directions.