

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS &
DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not allow Selective Weed Killer to come in contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants sensitive to 2,4-D. Do not allow spray drifts to contact these plants and crops since even minute quantities of the spray may cause injury during both the dormant and growing stages. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine sprays. Applications by airplane, ground sprayers and knapsacks should be done only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable vegetation susceptible to 2,4-D. At higher temperatures, vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby. Excessive amounts of this weed killer in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemical with the same containers or equipment used with Selective Weed Killer. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide spray in state or in containers not to be used as follows: (a) containers must be disposed of according to state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Venus Selective Weed Killer

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

*Isocetyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 39.5

INERT INGREDIENTS

60.4

TOTAL

100.0

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 26.3%. Equivalent to 1.9 lbs. acid per gallon. Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6-D01-5 (2nd Edition)

Thistles	Docks	Marshelder	Shepherd's Purse	Wild Radish	Coastal Sage
Wild Morning-Glory	Dogwood	Mustards	Tarweed	Many other Broad	Sand Sedgebrush
Bittersweet	Flaxweed	Peppercorn	Yucca	Leaved Weeds	Sumac
Broomweed	Black	Figweed	Wild Carrot	Alder	Willow
Croton Weed	Lamb's Quarters	Plantain	Wild Garlic	Buckbrush	Sand-Shiny Leaf
Banana	Mallow	Ragweed	Wild Onion	Elderberry	Carrots other
				Moist	woody perennials

GENERAL DIRECTIONS All broad leaf plants do not respond the same. Young and actively growing weeds are easier to kill and the lower dosages may be used here. For the less sensitive species and under conditions where kill is more difficult the higher dosages should be used. Apply 10-20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3-10 gallons by aircraft.

KNAPSACK APPLICATIONS For spot treatment of weeds mix one cupful Selective Weed Killer in 3 gallons of water and wet all foliage thoroughly to run off stage.

MIXING DIRECTIONS When used on crops at the higher rates recommended Selective Weed Killer may cause some injury to crop plants especially if crop is growing rapidly. However, where weeds are a serious problem weed control will often offset crop damage. Do not over dose or use on crops not recommended on this label. In preparing the mixture add half the required water to the tank. Begin agitation and add Selective Weed Killer and then rest of water.

ROADSIDE AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL Use 2 to 3 quarts Selective Weed Killer in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a wetting spray covering all foliage thoroughly. This application recommended along roads, right-of-ways, fence rows, drainage ditch banks, and in pole yards, farm yards and similar non-crop areas.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL For 2,4-D susceptible brush like willow, elderberry, sumac, apply a drenching spray using 3 quarts Selective Weed Killer in 50 gallons water. Wet thoroughly including foliage, bark, shoot stems down to ground level. This use should be confined to non-crop areas described under directions for Roadside and General Weed Control.

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. PROVIDE FRESH AIR AND REST. IF ON SKIN WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER. IF IN EYES FLUSH WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Mfg. by VENUS LABORATORIES, INC.
855 LIVELY BOULEVARD WOOD DALE ILL 60191

EPA Reg. No. 10292-32
E.P. No. 10292 IL 01

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures.

DIRECTIONS (Continued)

Weed control in small grains not underseeded with a legume. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

WEEDS IN SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY Use 1 pint Selective Weed Killer in necessary water to spray one acre. Make spray application when grain is in full tiller stage (6 to 8 in tall) until the early boot stage. Injury can occur if sprays are applied to young seedling or when grain is in the boot or shot blade stage. Dosages may be increased 1/2 pint for more resistant weeds or decreased 1/2 pint for easy to kill weeds.

WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT AND RYE Use 1 to 1 1/2 pint Selective Weed Killer in necessary water to spray one acre. Make application in the spring from the fully tillered to the jointing stages.

WEEDS IN OATS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH LEGUMES Do not use over 1 pint Selective Weed Killer in necessary water to cover one acre. Since recommendations vary in states as to proper time of application, follow local state recommendation as to timing of spray. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

WEEDS IN TURI AND PASTURE To control most broadleaf weeds use 1 to 2 quarts Selective Weed Killer in sufficient water to cover one acre. Apply when weeds are growing best. For the control of wild garlic and wild onion increase it to 4 to 6 quarts per acre. Make applications in fall, spring, fall or spring fall sequence. Do not graze treated areas by 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.

NOTICE Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given hereon.

Net Contents 2.5

ACCEPTED
JUL 14 1981
EPA Reg. No. 10292-32