

ACCEPTED

APR 16 1975

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, this pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 10629-2

NET CONTENT SHOWN HERE

# UNITOX

## NET CONTENTS

Active Ingredient:

Dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate

Inert Ingredient

PERCENT BY WT.

95.0

5.0

U. S. Patent Pending

100.00

Contains 78.9 percent of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent by weight at 25°C.

E. P. A. Reg. No. 10629-2.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH CAUTIONS, WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. KEEP HERBICIDE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER. DO NOT PUT CONCENTRATE OR DILUTE INTO FOOD OR DRINK CONTAINERS.

WASH AND DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN EMPTY. NEVER RE-USE. DO NOT BURN.

## CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Symptoms of injury may be delayed. In case of skin contact, wash immediately with water; remove clothing and wash skin where necessary. For eyes, wash thoroughly with water and get medical attention. Do not apply under condition involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

CAUTION: Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizer, seed, insecticides or fungicides.

## SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broad-leaved susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply UNITOX in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do not use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

GRASSES: In established turf and lawns, use 1/2 to 2 pounds per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas use one ounce of UNITOX in 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft., and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas bent grasses, carpet, buffalo, St. Augustine and dichondra may be injured. Usually the colonial bents are more tolerant than the creeping types; and the velvets are most easily injured.

In grassseed fields use 1 to 2 pounds UNITOX per acre — the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot.

Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage should be used. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

CORN AND SORGHUM: Use 1 pound UNITOX in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth. Local climatic conditions determine when treatment should be made. Best results are usually obtained when plants are 4 to 10 inches tall. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while plants are brittle. Do not apply to corn from tasseling to dough stage. Do not apply to sorghum during flower-

## NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved and for spot treatment, use 1 to 2 pounds of UNITOX per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sowthistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 2 pounds of UNITOX in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Retreat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high.

The following weeds are controlled when sprayed in accordance with the directions hereon:

Alligatorweed	Geranium	Rush
Arrowhead	Goldenrod	Russian thistle
Beggarweed	Hemp	Sagebrush
Bindweed	Henbit	Shepherds purse
Bitter watercress	Hoary cress	Smartweed
Box elder	Honeysuckle	Sow thistle
Buckhorn	Indigo	Spanish needles
Bullthistle	Ironweed	Spiny amaranth
Bullrush	Jimsonweed	Stinkweed
Burdock	Lambsquarter	Sumac
Buttercup	Locoweed	Sunflower
Canada thistle	Morning glory	Thistles
Carpetweed	Mullein	Virginia creeper
Catnip	Mustard	Waterhyacinths
Chickweed	Parrot feather	Waterlily
Chicory	Pennywort	Waterlettuce
Cocklebur	Pepperweed	Waterprimrose
Creeping jenny	Pigweed	Wild garlic
Cudweed	Poison ivy	Wild lettuce
Curly indigo	Poisonweed	Wild onion
Dichondra	Poorjoe	Wild radish
Dogfennel	Puncture vine	Willow
Duckweed	Purslane	Witchweed