

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.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes.

UNITOX is recommended to kill broadleaf weeds in grassy areas such as lawns, fairways, parks, playgrounds, recreational areas, along highways, railroad right-of-way, airfields, pasture lands, sod farms, drainage ditch banks, around farm buildings and waste lands. This material is also recommended for control of floating weeds on ponds and lakes.

The herbicidal action is quick with effects being visible in a few days. For instance, where a body of water is clogged with alligatorweed, forty ounces of UNITOX is used in 100 gallons of water and applied to an acre of surface, wetting the weed thoroughly. The weeds will turn brown and begin to sink by the third week. It should be sprayed again to control the sprouts that have emerged from the nodes which exist between the stem and branches of the weed. These nodes are not connected to the vascular system of the plant and were not present at the original spraying. This application also controls waterhyacinths and waterlettuce. Ground spraying equipment is suggested. When aerial applications are made, they should be made with the approval of the local environmental agent. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

The dosage for floating weeds must not exceed 2.4 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre.

In grass seed 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 flowering or early dough stage.

SUGARCANE: Use 1 pound UNITOX per acre as fall and spring drill (or band sprays, and 1½ pounds UNITOX per acre as blanket spray immediately after layby, to aid in control of Johnson grass seedlings and susceptible broad leaved weeds.

FALL-PLANTED WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY: Use ¾ to 1½ lbs. of UNITOX in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre. Apply in early spring when weeds are small and before the crop has reached the boot stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

SPRING-PLANTED WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY: Use ¾ pound UNITOX in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established, tillered and before jointing.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

RICE: Use ½ pound of UNITOX in 5 to 10 gallons of water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth and it is advisable to delay spraying until the second or third week after flooding. Water in the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

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
Dichonda	Poorjoe	Wild radish
Dogfennel	Puncture vine	Willow
Duckweed	Purslane	Witchweed
Elderberry	Ragweed	
Falsedandelion	Red sorrel	

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard treat ⅓ to ½ of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10-14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. NACHEMO, INC., warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. NACHEMO, INC., neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond NACHEMO, INC., control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damages to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for the uses stated hereon and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability (except those assumed by NACHEMO, INC., under 1 above) resulting from handling, storage, and use of this material.

LIQUID CONTENT SHOWN HERE

UNITOX LIQUID

ACCEPTED
May 22, 1974
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
 FUNGICIDE AND AERICIDE ACT
 FOR ECONOMIC PEST CONTROL
 REGISTERED UNDER NO. 16871 SUBJECT
 TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

NET CONTENTS	PERCENT
Active Ingredient:	BY WT.
Dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate	70.93
Inert Ingredient	29.07

U. S. Patent Pending 100.00

Contains 6 pounds of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon and is equivalent to 58.91% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid content by weight at 20° C.

E. P. A. Reg. No. 10629-4.

DO NOT STORE BELOW 32 DEGREES F.

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

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SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broad-leaved susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate 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 pints dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 1/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1/2 to 2 table-spoonfuls) dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water 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 grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate 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 pint dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate in 5 to 10 gallons

or third week after flooding. Water in the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved and for spot treatment, use 1 to 2 quarts of dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate 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 1 quart dimethylammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate 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