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INSERT 1--- refers to product labeling for use restrictions to protect birds and mammals.

INSERT 2--- do not apply to the product through any type of irrigation system.

INSERT 3--- refers to 10 State labels

INSERT 4--- **ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS**
(this is the section heading)

APPROVED
JUL 14 1988

11773-3

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

before use in any State, Territory, and or District, and in the countries of the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the countries listed below, the user must read the label and follow the instructions for use. The user must also read the label for any restrictions on use of this product in any State, Territory, and or District, and in the countries of the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the countries listed below. The user must also read the label for any restrictions on use of this product in any State, Territory, and or District, and in the countries of the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the countries listed below.

RANGE AND OF PASTURELAND:

- ALABAMA-Cherokee, DeWitt, Etowah, Jackson and Marshall.
- ARIZONA-Cochise, Cochino, Gila, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal and Yavapai. GUAM-United States.
- CALIFORNIA-Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mendocino, Merced, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Ventura and other counties. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-None.
- FLORIDA-Monroe, Duval, Alachua, Santa Fe, Santa Rosa, Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Citrus.
- GEORGIA-DeKalb, Gwinnett, and Spalding.
- IDAHO-Idaho.
- ILLINOIS-DuPage, Lee, McHenry, Ogle and Winnebago.
- IOWA-Butler, Clarke, Dickinson, Emmet, Howard, Kossuth, Lucas, Osceola, Story and Winneshiek.
- KENTUCKY-Fleming, Nicholas and Robertson.
- MINNESOTA-Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson and Renville.
- MISSOURI-Christian, Dade and Greene.
- NEBRASKA-Cherry, Garden and Hooker.
- NEVADA-Nye.
- NEW MEXICO-Catron, Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Lincoln, McKinley, Otero, San Juan and Sierra.
- NORTH CAROLINA-Henderson.
- OREGON-Harney and Wallowa.
- SOUTH CAROLINA-Greenville and McCormick.
- TENNESSEE-Davidson, Rutherford and Wilson.
- TEXAS-Bandera, Brazos, Brewster,

... Thompson, Edwards, ...
 ... Jim Wells, ...
 ...
 ... Uvalde, Val Verde, ...
 ...
 ... Washington
 and ... WISCONSIN-Dane, ...

CRUICKSHANK wheat, sorghum, oats, barley, rye.
 ALABAMA-C Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lime-
 stone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter.
 ARKANSAS-Clay, Clark, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Fainsette,
 Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis. CALIFORNIA-Solano.
 FLORIDA-Broward, Dade, Glades and Palm Beach.
 ILLINOIS-Ballard, Butler, Edmondson, Green, Hart, Jackson,
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Herbicide may be swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get on eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly before eating or smoking.

Statement of Practical Treatment

In case of contact wash skin with soap and water, for eyes flush with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If swallowed induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat or give salt water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

INSERT # 12 + 22

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester as water or oil spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi. Use enough spray volume to provide adequate coverage. Weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons by airplane. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the lower dosages indicated on this label will be satisfactory for young weeds and brush. For sensitive weed species, for less effective control under conditions where control is difficult, higher dosages will be needed. For crop control, use with oil or other adjuvants unless otherwise indicated on this label. Deep rooted weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed require repeated applications for control. Do not apply Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester if spray drift may contaminate nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all use precautions given on this label.

Note: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use conditions, crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, or other matters, contact State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Office or weed specialists for advice.

To Prepare the Spray: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water and add the required amount of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. Note: Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. If oil is added, first mix the Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester with the oil and then add this mixture to the water. With adequate agitation, the oil can be added directly to the water. (2) Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester is mixed in the water and a stable emulsion solution is formed and separation will not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil.



Low-Volatile Weed Killer

Herbicide for the control of many broadleaf weeds, herbaceous perennials and woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 66.0%

Isooctyl esters*

Inert Ingredients 34.0%

100.0%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent* 43.9% 3.8 fl. oz.

*As Determined by AOAC Method No. 6-001.5

EPA Reg. No. 11773-3

EPA Est. 11773-IA

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE OTHER CAUTIONS ON SIDE PANEL

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing
Manufactured by Van Diest Supply Co., Webster City, IA 50571

Net Contents

WEED CONTROL IN SEEDING GRAINS NOT SEEDING WITH A **TIME:** Note: Do not use on dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

Spring Wheat and Barley Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from the boot stage to the dough stage. Higher rates, up to 2 quarts per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions or in sterile areas. However, do not use unless the crop injury will be acceptable.

Winter Wheat and Rye Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in the spring at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage.

Spring Seeded Oats Apply 1/2 pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4 D than wheat or barley and are more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates for maximum control but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following a heavy rain.

Preharvest Treatment Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage. Control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause sufficient weed growth. **Note:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN Use one of the following three programs. **Pre emergence:** Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. **Emergence:** Apply 1 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Post-emergence:** After emergence of corn, use 1/2 pint per acre. Application of 1/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Corn injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly, soil high temperature is high, soil moisture is high. To reduce treatment injury, use a temporary spray of 2,4 D (1/2 pint per acre) after the main treatment. **Note:** Corn injury is more likely to occur if corn is easily injured. Spray only when necessary. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station for more information. Weeds specialists for this information.

INSERT #3

Preharvest Corn Treatment After the hard dough or dough stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO) Apply 1/2 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If sorghum is taller than 5 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4 D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4 D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in the spring. Rate required for uniform application by air. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not apply after boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with a lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES Use 2 quarts of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester per acre in the spring. Water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will give control of some species. Deep rooted perennials may require repeated treatments in the year or in subsequent years. **Note:** Do not use on dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON CROP AREAS To control species susceptible to 2,4 D in right of ways, fencerows, roadsides, and along drainage ditchbanks spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 3 to 4 quarts of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift to the ground in the area being treated. Spraying is most effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost and soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in midsummer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed for increased effectiveness.

WEED CONTROL IN NON CROP AREAS SUCH AS AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS Apply 1 to 3 quarts of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester per acre. The amount of water needed for uniform application is only 2 quarts per acre provide good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are small and wind well. Do not use on a lawn or on a field of herbaceous ground cover. Do not use on legume grasses such as bent and timothy. Do not use on spot treating, nor on newly seeded areas unless well established. Re-seeding should be delayed following treatment. Do not reseed in the fall, with the exception of the spring. Legumes are not to be treated in treated areas where deep rooted perennial weeds may be present. Treat in the same season or in subsequent years.

SPOT TREATMENT For control of weeds in small non cropland areas with a thin top layer, use 1/4 pint of Cornbelt 4 lb. Lo Vol Ester in 50 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet and wet to the soil. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

INSERT #4 WARRANTY STATEMENT

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes 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, expressed 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.

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