

## CORNBELT 6LB ESTER

INSERT 1----Refer to product labeling for use restrictions to protect ENDANGERED SPECIES.

INSERT 2----Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

INSERT 3----7 to 10 days before

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

ECC-11773-4  
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The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before using this pesticide on range and/or pastureland, corn, wheat, sorghum, oats, barley, or rye, in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

RANGE AND OR PASTURELAND:

ALABAMA-Cherokee, De Kalb, Etowah, Jackson and Marshall.  
ARIZONA-Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal and Yavapai. CALIFORNIA-Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Lake, Los Angeles, Mendocino, Merced, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Clemente Island, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Island, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Ventura and Yolo. COLORADO-Delta, Jackson, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma and Montrose. FLORIDA-Charlotte, Franklin, Jefferson, Lee, Liberty and Orange. GEORGIA-Brantley, Towns and Wayne. HAWAII-Islands of Hawaii and Maui and the District of Lahaina. 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-Pandera, Brazos, Brewster,

Burleson, Culberson, Edwards, El Paso, Grimes, Harris, Hays, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleburg, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Refugio, Robertson, Runnels, San Augustine, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde and Zapata. UTAH-Beaver, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, Washington and Wayne. WISCONSIN-Dane, Pierce, Rock and Sauk.

CROPLAND: Corn, wheat, sorghum, oats, barley, rye.

ALABAMA-Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter. ARKANSAS-Clay, Clark, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Poinsette, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis. CALIFORNIA-Solano. FLORIDA-Broward, Dade, Glades and Palm Beach. KENTUCKY-Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne. MISSISSIPPI-Itawamba, Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee. NORTH CAROLINA-Edgecombe, Nash and Pitt. TENNESSEE-Bedford, Blount, Claiborne, Decatur, Franklin, Hancock, Hardin, Hickman, Knox, Lincoln, Loudon, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan and Wayne. VIRGINIA-Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington and Wise.





# CORNBELT 6 LB. LO ESTER

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in 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. Get medical attention.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water by disposal of wastes or washing of spray equipment.

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Apply the product only as specified on the label. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Apply Cornbelt 6 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 pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control. Do not apply Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester where spray drift may contact 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 situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for advice.

**To Prepare the Spray:** (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester with agitation, and finally the rest of the water. Note: Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. (2) If oil is added, first mix the Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added after the Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester is mixed in the water. (3) If straight oil is used, a solution is formed and separation does not occur. Do not allow any water to get into the oil-herbicide mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. For advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions, or if there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult local Extension Service or University Specialists for advice.

For the control of many broadleaf weeds, perennials and woody plants susceptible in grass pastures, certain crops and non-crop

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid  
Isooctyl Esters\*

### Inert Ingredients

This product contains 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Isooctyl Esters. The active ingredient is 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Isooctyl Esters. EPA Reg. No. 11173-4. (LFA 5-1-70)

## CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Harmful if swallowed and if it comes in contact with skin.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not use empty container.

SEE ADDITIONAL CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON LABEL.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Net Contents *Five Gallons*

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. Species controlled include the following, plus many others:

barnyard bitweed, Texas briarweed buckwheat, wild buckwheat bush carpetweed catnip chamisa chicory cocklebur coffeeweed cornflower cornflower crotone dandelion dock dogfennel	elderberry fanweed gambusia garlic, wild goatsbeard halogeton hemp, wild jewelweed jimsonweed kochia lambquarter loco, biobend mallow, fence manzanita marshelder milk vetch morningglory, annual mustards nettles	chickweed cottonwood, field pigweed plantain poorjoe rabbitbrush radish, wild ragweed rape, wild redstem sage, coastal sagebrush, big sagebrush, sand salsify sand shinnery oak shepherdspurse sicklepod smartweed sneezeweed stinkweed	sowthistle, annual spanishneedles sunflower sweetclover tansymustard tansyragwort thistle, bull thistle, musk thistle, Russian tumbleweed velvetleaf vervain vetch water plantain willow wildweed wildwood yellow rocket yellow yucca
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### USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester herbicide directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flooding flat fan nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying not less than 5 gallons of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig and hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible crop or ornamental vegetation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

At high temperatures (above 95°F) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester except as specified on this label.

**WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME:** Note Do not permit 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 early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates up to 1 1/2 pints per acre may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible 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 cold weather.

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

**WEED CONTROL IN CORN.** Use one of the following three programs. **Preemergence** Apply 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. **Emergence** Apply 1/2 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Postemergence** After emergence of corn, use 1/2 pint per acre. Application of 1/2 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 the 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. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after treatment.

**Preharvest Treatment** After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 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.

**Note:** Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company, Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

**WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO):** Apply 1/2 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 1/2 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 8 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 more tolerant than others. Contact seed company for tolerance to 2,4-D. Contact seed company and Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

**WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS** Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedings may be treated with the 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** Note Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on bentgrasses, alfalfa cover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

**Bitterweed, Broomweed, Crotone, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle and other Broadleaf Weeds** Use 2 1/2 pints of Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 1/2 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

**Wild Garlic and Wild Onion** Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in the following applications: fall, spring, fall or spring, fall, spring, spring, late fall or early spring.

**WEED CONTROL IN NEWLY SPRIGGED COASTAL BERMUDAGRASS** Apply 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre pre-emergence and 1/2 to 1 pint per acre post-emergence.

**Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush:** On the oak, use 1 1/2 pints in 5 gallons of oil or 1 1/2 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1 1/2 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

**Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush** Use 2 1/2 to 4 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 4 pint rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

**Chenille, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species** Use 2 1/2 to 4 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

**Woody Plant Control in Non-Crop Areas:** To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in right-of-ways, fencerows, roadsides, and along drainage ditch banks, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 4 to 5 pints of Cornbelt 6 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 of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid summer 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 LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS** Apply 1 1/2 to 4 pints of Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 1/2 pints per acre provide good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground cover. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where legumes are desired. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

**Tule (Bulrush) and Other Rushes:** Mix 2 1/2 pints of Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester and 1 gallon of diesel oil or kerosene, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Spray to wet all foliage (400-500 gallons per acre). Addition of a wetting agent may be advisable. Apply in the spring during flower head emergence. Respray if needed when regrowth is 3 to 5 feet tall.

**Spot Treatment:** To control broadleaf weeds in small non-crop areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/2 pint of Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

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### WARRANTY STATEMENT

1. Van Diest Supply Co. warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. Van Diest Supply Co. 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 Van Diest Supply Co.'s control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage 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 label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability (except those assumed by Van Diest Supply Co. under 1. above) resulting from handling, storage and use of this material.
3. Cornbelt is a registered trademark of Van Diest Supply Co., Webster City, Iowa 50595.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE**  
This product may be self-heated by lightning. Store Cornbelt 6 lb. Lo Vol Ester exposed to subfreezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

**DISPOSAL**  
Treat near containers or equipment. Then use for cleaning or conditioning of equipment and dispose of in a sanitary landfill in the proper approved state and local procedures. Pesticide spray mixture or residue should not be used according to label instructions or it be disposed of according to Federal or approved State procedures under Section C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.