

MACCO
MID AMERICA CHEMICAL CO., INC.

2,4-D AMINE 6#

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 66.81

INERT INGREDIENTS

33.19

*Equivalent to 55.49% of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D or not less than 5.25 pounds of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D per gallon.

Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6 D01-6 D05

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water except as directed on label. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For use as a pre-emergent herbicide on corn, sorghum, and soybeans. Apply to soil before planting.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Prohibitions: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

Pesticide Disposal: This pesticide should be disposed of in accordance with the label directions. Do not reuse containers.

Container Disposal: This pesticide should be disposed of in accordance with the label directions. Do not reuse containers.

General: Do not use in or around greenhouses. Do not use in or around water bodies.

Apply this product only as specified on the label. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

GROUND EQUIPMENT

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.

AIRCRAFT APPLICATION

With aircraft application, spray drift can be lessened by applying no less than 5 to 6 gallons of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzle; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern, and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig and hand dispensing should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. A spray should be applied only when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

NOTE

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays. Do not allow this chemical or dilution of it to come in contact with desirable plants such as cotton, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, legumes, ornamentals and fruit trees. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

WEED LIST

Use 2,4-D Amine herbicide to control many broadleaf weeds including:

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS

Beggarticks	Jewelweed	Radish (wild)
Bitterweed	Jimsonweed	Ragweed (common)
Broomweed	Kochia	Russian thistle
Bull thistle	Knotweed	Shepherd's purse
Burdock	Lambsquarters	Smartweed
Carpetweed	Lettuce (wild)	Sneezeweed
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Softistle (common)
Cockle	Marshelder	Spanish Needles
Cockspur	Marijuana	Sunflower
Coffinweed	Morningglory (annual)	Tumbleweed
Croton	Mustard	Velvet leaf
Devil's claw	Parsnip	Vervain
Fleabane (daisy)	Penneygrass	Vetch
Flaxweed	Peppergrass	Wild carrot
Frenchweed	Pigweed	Witchweed
Gambusia	Prickly lettuce	Wormwood
Goatsbeard	Primrose	Yellow starthistle
Goosefoot	Puncturevine	

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Artichoke	Giant hogweed
Aspen	Gumweed
Australian figwort	Hemlock
Banana tree	Heavy water
Bleeding heart	Horseweed
Broomrape	Horsetail
Burdock	Ironweed
Burns	Lambs ears
Canada thistle	Musk thistle
Cat's paw	Needles
Clematis	Orange bark
Cornflower	Plantain
Corn poppy	Poverty weed
Cornflower	Ragweed
Cornflower	Rushes
Cornflower	

Also Certain 2,4-D susceptible woody

Bittersweet	Black locust
Bittersweet	Manzanita
Bittersweet	Pink dogwood
Bittersweet	Rabbit tree
Bittersweet	Sand dollar
Bittersweet	Sand shrike

USE DIRECTIONS

Generally, the lower dosages given succulent growth of sensitive weed species and under conditions where control is difficult will be needed. Apply during warm weather when weeds are growing actively. Use enough spray to cover ground or air application. If only bare middles unsprayed, the dosage per acre. Do not apply where drift may be a problem to crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow directions on this label.

To Prepare the Spray, mix only with water. Add about half the water to the herbicide with agitation, and finally the agitation. NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent may increase effectiveness or selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

To convert local recommendations into following table:

2,4-D Acid	1 lb	3 1/2 lb	1 1/2 lb
2,4-D Amine #6	1 1/2 pts.	1 pt.	3/4 pt.

FOR EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL

Weeds--Apply 2 pints per acre when weeds are in the boot stage (usually 4 to 6 inches high) but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage (equivalent) per acre application. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor stage. To control large weeds that will injure to wheat. Balance the severity of the possibility of crop damage. Where per treatment is suggested to minimize the damage.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAIN

LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat) See Table for recommended use rates and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 6 inches high) but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage (equivalent) per acre application. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor stage. To control large weeds that will injure to wheat. Balance the severity of the possibility of crop damage. Where per treatment is suggested to minimize the damage.

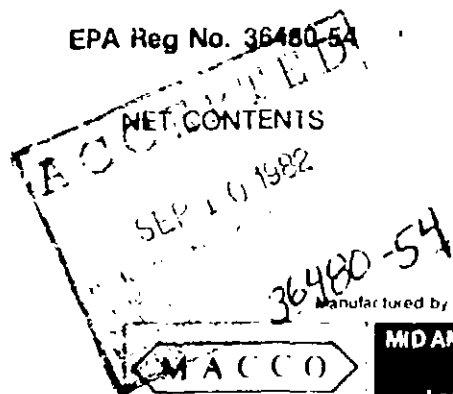
WEED CONTROL IN CORN: (Field, Sweet)

recommended use rates. Pre-emergence planting but before corn emerges. Do Emergence-- Apply just as corn emerges. Post-emergence--Apply to emerged corn, use drop nozzles to keep spray off tassels to dough stage. Injury to corn when corn is growing rapidly under moisture conditions. In such situations,

EPA Reg No. 36480-54

EPA Est. No. 36480-KS-1

Gal. (litres)



MID AMERICA CHEMICAL CO., INC.
402 South Fifth Street
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048

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^a Values are not adjusted for age. The expected value for each category is given in parentheses.

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At 4, this product may be specified for use later. It is not for use on grain treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 4, 4 (1) or 4 feed treated straw to livestock.

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 flood fan 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, spray drift can be lessened by applying no less than 4 to 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 10 miles per hour. Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature of less than 60°F exists.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig and hand sprayer should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. A spray drift control agent may be used with this product to reduce spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Chemise sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays. Do not allow this chemical or dilution of it to come in contact with desirable plants such as cotton, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, espaliers, ornamentals, and fruit trees. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

Use 2,4-D Amine herbicide to control many broadleaf weeds including:

Beggarticks	Jewelweed	Radish (wild)
Bitterweed	Jimsonweed	Ragweed (common)
Broomweed	Kochia	Russian thistle
Bull thistle	Kniveed	Shepherd's purse
Burdock	Lambquarters	Smartweed
Carpetweed	Lettuce (wild)	Sneezeweed
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Softistle (common)
Cockle	Marshelder	Spanish Needles
Cocklebur	Marijuana	Sunflower
Coffeeweed	Morningglory (annual)	Tumbleweed
Croton	Mustard	Velvet leaf
Devil's claw	Parasip	Verbena
Fleabane (daisy)	Penneycross	Vetch
Fluweed	Peppergrass	Wild carrot
Frenchweed	Pigweed	Witchweed
Gainsoga	Prickley lettuce	Wormwood
Goatsbeard	Primrose	Yellow starthistle
Goosefoot	Puncturevine	

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Generally, the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, actively growing or sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species or under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages may be needed. Apply during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving mid-furrows unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

1. Prepare the Spray, mix only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the herbicide with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. **NOTE:** Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray, may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

Convert the local recommendations into terms of 2,4-D Amine #6 use the following table:

2,4-D Acid	1 lb	3/4 lb	1 lb	3/8 lb	1/4 lb	1/6 lb	1/8 lb
2,4-D Amine #6	1 1/3 pts	1 pt	3/4 pt	1/2 pt	1/3 pt	1/4 pt	1/5 pt

FOR EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT: Perennial broadleaf weeds—Apply 2 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 2 pint (1.5 pound) (or equivalent) per acre application of any 2,4-D product can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat):

See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. 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. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: (Field, Sweetcorn or Popcorn), See Table for recommended use rates. **Pre-emergence** -- Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. **Emergence**-- Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground. **Post-emergence** --Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/3 pt. per acre.

Gal. (litres

AMERICA CHEMICAL CO., INC.
402 South Fifth Street
Lawrence, Kansas 66048