

balance of water. Keep agitator running when filling the tank and during spray operations. If oil is used as the carrier mix this product and the oil first before adding to the spray tank. Keep the agitator running. For crop uses do not mix with oil, Atrazine, Surfactant or other Adjuvants.

Apply this product as a water spray during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Treatment during drought periods often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 ps. pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush usually 5 to 20 gallons water per acre by ground equipment and 1 to 5 gallons water by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. The lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young succulent growth of sensitive weed species or less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult the higher rates will be needed. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada Thistle and Field Bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for best control.

At temperatures above 95°F vapors from this product may injure nearby susceptible plants. Do not use in a Greenhouse. Do not use the same equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product 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. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of spray which may not be visible, can cause severe 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 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 using no more than 20 ps. at the nozzles, by using nozzles that produce a coarse spray pattern, and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Aircraft applications should only be made by applicators experienced in the use of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory agencies concerning requirements before making applications.

Note: When stored at temperatures below freezing it may be necessary to warm contents to 45°F and mix thoroughly before using.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye). 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 1/3 to 2/3 pints 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.

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre in spring at

the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/3 pint per acre at the time of 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. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained if weeds are in a succulent growth.

Note: Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Corn - Pre-emergence: Apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soils.

Post-emergence: After emergence of corn plants use 1/3 pint per acre. Applications of 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure 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 the tasseling to the 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 wilting caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivations for 8 to 10 days after treatment. **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 the seed company or the Agricultural Experiment Station weed specialists for this information.

Sorghum (Milo): Apply 1/3 pint per acre when plants are 8 to 16 inches tall. A higher rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre may be needed for some weeds but the chance of crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil.

Do not treat before plants are 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If plants are taller than 8 inches use drop nozzles to keep 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 the seed company or Extension weed specialists for this information.

Grass Seed Crops: Use 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in the spring from the tiller to the early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed re-growth may be treated in the fall at the higher rate.

Pastures and Rangeland: Note. Do not graze dairy animals or treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on bent grasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when the grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

For bitterweed, Broomweed, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder and other broadleaf weeds, use 2-2 1/3 pints per acre to control most species if weeds are young and actively growing. 1 1/3 pint per acre may control some species. Deep rooted perennials may require

repeated treatments in the same year or the following spring.

For Wild Onion and Wild Garlic apply 2 2/3 to 4 pints per acre making 3 treatments, fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring.

In newly sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass apply 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre either pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment.

Lawns, Golf Courses, Parks, Cemeteries and Similar Ornamental Turf: Apply 1 1/3 pint per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage (usually between 3 to 5 gal. water per 1,000 sq. ft.). Increase this to 2 2/3 pints per acre if hard to kill weeds (Spurge) are present. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established. Injury may result if applied to Bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, Carpetgrass, Centipede grass, Dichondra and Clovers. Re-seed area in fall after spring treatment or in spring after fall application.

Woody Plant Control in Non-Crop Areas: To control susceptible species of brush such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac and Willow use 3 to 4 pints in 100 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plants including foliage and stems to the point of runoff. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of dense strands of brush. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as there is adequate soil moisture for active growth. Consider a wetting agent to be added to the spray to insure better coverage on hard to wet species. Do not allow the spray to drift from target plants.

For control of Chamise, Manzanita, Elderbrush, Coyotebrush and Coastal Sage use 3 to 4 quarts of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Add 1 gallon of fuel oil or a suitable approved surfactant to the spray mixture to give added effectiveness. Apply by air or with ground equipment to obtain uniform coverage. For effective control the brush must be in full leaf stage and growing actively. Retreatment may be necessary.

For Fences, Ditchbanks, Roadsides and Industrial Sites: Apply 1 1/3 pints in 100 gallons of water and spray weeds to point of runoff. Treat as soon in spring as possible since young actively growing weeds are easier to control.

Spot Treatment of Weeds: Mix 2 tablespoonsful in 1 gallon of water and apply to control broadleaf weeds in small non-crop areas with a hand sprayer.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk and liability of use, storage and handling of this material not in accordance with the terms of this label.