

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies.

Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

Do not contaminate water, food or

STORAGE: Open dumping is prohibited. Containers should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in a secure container to provide clear distance between to provide clear tainer is necessary because of le

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide water. If these wastes cannot be Representative at the nearest EP

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

METAL CONTAINERS: Triple rins other procedures approved by sta

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: Triple ri incineration, or, if allowed by statu

REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: If ft

Performance of this product may t University Weed Specialists, and st Best results are obtained when prc weeds. For perennial weeds and cc When product is used for weed cor Some plants and weeds, especially Application rates should be 2 to 1C recommended per acre. For crop u result in crop damage.

Aerial applications should be used Consult local regulatory authorities crops growing nearby.

Product should not be allowed to o vegetables. Product should not be i If stored below freezing, efficacy is Spray equipment used to apply 2,4

Spray Preparation: Add the recon Continue agitation during applicatio

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTIL ation. Use product according to dire ct and fertilizer according to the fc Fill the spray tank approximately 1, Apply immediately, maintaining agi ately and may not be stored.

Note: (1) If good, continuous agitat

Note: (2) If user's spray program is formulated for such use.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE AF potential for spray drift. The applica

The following drift management rec to forestry applications, public heal

1. The distance of the outer most i
2. Nozzles must always point back
Where states have more stringent r
The applicator should be familiar w

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Open dumping is prohibited. Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not store near heat or open flame. Reclose all partially used containers by thoroughly tightening screw cap. Absorb any spill with a suitable clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal." For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities. To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification. Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

METAL CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: If this container has been designated by the supplier as refillable, return empty container to the place of purchase.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment or University Weed Specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. The lower recommended rates will be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used.

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications.

Application rates should be 2 to 10 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended. To do so may reduce herbicide's selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial applications should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. Although this product is a low volatile formulation, at temperatures above 90°F vapors may damage susceptible crops growing nearby.

Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth.

If stored below freezing, efficacy is not affected if product is warmed to 40°F and agitated before using.

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned.

Spray Preparation: Add the recommended amount of product to approximately 1/2 the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application in corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product while agitating the tank. Add the remainder of the fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER. Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored.

Note: (1) If good, continuous agitation is not maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or clogging of the nozzles is likely to occur.

Note: (2) If user's spray program includes frequent application of 2,4-D in liquid fertilizer, consideration should be given to using SOLVE™ 2,4-D which is specially designed and formulated for such use.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory](#).

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce control. Applying larger droplets r Temperature and Humidity, and T

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate n
- Pressure – Do not exceed the needed, use higher flow rate n
- Number of nozzles – Use the n
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting i Significant deflection from hori
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle typ nozzles. Solid stream nozzles o

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing i

Application Height

Applications should not be made the lowest height that is safe red

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with this displacement by adjusting the

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between Application should be avoided bel be familiar with local wind patter

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low tions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur du droplets to remain in a concentrat characterized by increasing tempe tinue into the morning. Their pres source or an aircraft smoke gener upward and rapidly dissipates ind

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be appl species, non-target crops) is mini

This product is used to control br

When used properly, product will

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alfalfa	ca
American lotus	ca
arrowhead	ch
artichoke, Jerusalem	Cf
aster	ch
Austrian fieldcress	ch
beggarticks	cir
biden	co
bindweed, hedge	co
bindweed, field	co
bindweed, European	co

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cultural pesticides [40 CFR

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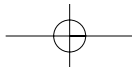
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for the protection of agri- nation, notification, and ment (PPE) and restricted

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Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

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Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

WHERE TO USE

This product is used to control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn, soybeans, and sorghum; weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, and similar noncrop uses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used properly, product will kill or control the following in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

alder	Canada thistle	Florida pusley	lupine	primrose	tarweed
alfalfa	carpetweed	frenchweed	mallow, Venice	puncturevine	thistles
American lotus	catnip	gallsoga	manzanita	purslane	toadflax
arrowhead	chamise	goatsbeard	marijuana	rabbitbrush	tumbleweed
artichoke, Jerusalem	Cherokee rose	goldenrod	many-flowered aster	ragweed	velvetleaf
aster	chickweed	goosefoot	marshelder	rape, wild	vervain
Austrian fieldcress	chicory	ground ivy	mexicanweed	redstem sage	vetch
beggarticks	cinquefoil	gumweed	milkvetch	Russian thistle	virginia creeper
biden	coastal redstem sage	halogeton	morningglory	sagebrush	wild buckwheat
bindweed, hedge	cockle	hawkweed	musk thistle	salisfy	wild carrot
bindweed, field	cocklebur	healall	mustard	sand shinnery oak	wild garlic*
bindweed, European	coffeebean	hemp	nettle	shepherdspurse	wild lettuce

(continued)

bitter wintercress
bitterweed
blackeyed susan
blessed thistle
blue lettuce
blueweed, Texas
boxelder
broomweed
buckbrush
buckhorn
buckwheat, wild
bullthistle
bur-ragweed
burdock
burhead
buttercup
flix

Some of these species may require weeding in the High Plains area of 1 *Partially controlled.

Small Grains (barley, oats, wheat) but before boot stage (usually 4 to 6 inches) or to suppress perennial weeds, promote growth and weeds are growing well.

Spring Planted Oats: Use 1/2 pint

Fall Planted Oats: Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre for maximum control, but injure

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre at harvest. Best results will be obtained if

Note: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than other small grains. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Wheat and Barley: Control of weeds in wheat and barley may injure the crop. Use at the Experiment Station or Extension Station.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble: Apply 1/2 pint per acre. This is a useful treatment after treatment.

Corn: See table for recommended rates.

Preemergent: Apply product to soil before planting corn as deep as practical. Product will control weeds in corn.

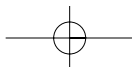
Postemergent: Best results are obtained when applied to foliage as much as possible. Do not apply to corn until maturity to avoid crop damage. Delay until after corn is well established to control some hard to control weeds.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other herbicides, or University Weed Specialist.

Preharvest: After the hard dough stage, and control tall weeds such as giant ragweed, su feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 to 10 days before harvest.

Postharvest: Following the harvest, apply 1/2 pint of Wild Garlic Control to corn stubble.

Sorghum (Milo): See table for recommended rates. Sorghum is more sensitive to 2,4-D than other small grains. Do not apply to sorghum if increased with the higher rates. Some hybrids are quite sensitive. Consult your local Extension Specialist for this information.



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ly, and similar noncrop uses.

tarweed
thistles
toadflax
tumbleweed
velvetleaf
vervain
vetch
virginia creeper
wild buckwheat
wild carrot
wild garlic*
wild lettuce

(continued)

bitter wintergrass
bitterweed
blackeyed susan
blessed thistle
blue lettuce
blueweed, Texas
boxelder
broomweed
buckbrush
buckhorn
buckwheat, wild
bullthistle
bur-ragweed
burdock
burhead
buttercup

coffeeweed
common sowthistle
cornflower
coyotebrush
creeping jenny
croton
curly indigo
dandelion
devil's claw
dogbane
dogfennel
elderberry
fanweed
fiddleneck
fleabane (daisy)
flixweed

henbit
hoary cross
honeysuckle
horsetail
Indiana mallow
indigo
ironweed
jewelweed
jimsonweed
klamathweed
knotweed
kochia*
ladysthumb
lambsquarter
loco, big bend
locoweed

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

nutgrass
orange hawkweed
parrotfeather
parsnip
pennycress*
pennywort
peppergrass
pepperweed
pigweed (hybrid)*
plantains
poison hemlock
poison ivy*
pokeweed
poorjoe
povertyweed
prickly lettuce

sicklepod
smartweed*
sneezeweed
southern wild rose
sowthistle
spanishneedles
St. Johnswort
starthistle
stinging nettle
stinkweed
sumac
sunflower
sweetclover
tansymustard
tansyragwort
tanweed

wild mustard
wild onion*
wild parsnip
wild radish
wild rape
wild strawberry
wild sweet potato
willow
witchweed
wormwood
yellow rocket
yellow star thistle
and many other
broadleaf weeds

Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application. Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

*Partially controlled.

CROPS

Small Grains (barley, oats, wheat, rye), not underseeded with a legume: See table for recommended use rates. Spray when weeds are small after grain begins tillering but before boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through 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.

Spring Planted Oats: Use 1/2 pint per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Planted Oats: Apply 1/4 to 1-1/4 pints per acre after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 3/4 to 1-1/4 pints per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints with recommended amount of water per acre when grains are 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: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured. Do not forage or graze treated grainfields within 14 days after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild Garlic and Wild Onion. For improved control of difficult weeds including Wild Garlic and Wild Onion, apply 1 to 2 pints of product per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop damage is acceptable. For the higher rates on spring wheat and barley, consult your local State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Control of Wild Garlic in Stubble Grain Fields: Following the harvest of small grains, Wild Garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of Wild Garlic control program. Do not forage for 14 days following applications. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

Corn: See table for recommended use rates.

Preemergent: Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Use the higher rates on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

Postemergent: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/2 pint per acre to reduce possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to prevent stalk breakage due to temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Application rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the possibility of injury to the corn is increased.

Do not use with atrazine, oil or other adjuvants. Since the tolerance to 2,4-D of individual hybrids varies, consult your seed supplier, local Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, or University Weed Specialist for information.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints of product 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 to livestock for 7 days following application.

Postharvest: Following the harvest of corn, Wild Garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of a Wild Garlic control program. Do not forage for 7 days following application. Do not plant any crop for three months after treatment.

Sorghum (Milo): See table for recommended rate. Apply to sorghum when crop is 4 to 12 inches high with secondary roots well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Rates of up to 1 pint per acre may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates. Do not use with oil. Use lower rate if conditions of high temperatures and high soil moisture exist. 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.

Crop (See detailed instructions)	
Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye)	
Annual Weeds	
Perennial Weeds	
Preharvest	
Oats:	
Spring	
Fall	
Corn:	
Preemergent	
Postemergent	
Preharvest	
Sorghum (Milo):	
Postemergent	

*Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada.
**If band treatment is used, base rate

Soybeans (Preplant only): For 1 acre **not less than 30 days** prior or insect damage. The response of the higher rate on larger weeds is variable. Apply using air or ground equipment. Gallons of water per acre in ground

alfalfa*
bindweed*
bullnettle
bittercross, smallflowered
buttercup, smallflowered
Carolina geranium
cinquefoil, common & rough
clover, red*
cocklebur, common
dandelion*

After applying, plant soybean seed if covered.

If desired, this product may be applied with Pak®, Honcho®, Gramoxone® Extra

Compatible crop oil concentrates, and may be added to the spray tank.

Note: Unacceptable injury to soybeans may occur if the amount of product applied is too high or if crop residue is present.

Not registered for use in California

Restrictions and Limitations for Use

Do not apply this product prior to planting.

Do not use on low organic sandy soils.

Do not apply this product when weeds are present.

Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to application.

Do not feed treated hay, forage, or silage.

Only one application of this product per season.

Do not replant fields treated with this product.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF PRODUCT PER ACRE**

Crop (See detailed instructions above)	Rate, Average Conditions	Rate, Dry Conditions as in Western States*
Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye):		
Annual Weeds	1/2 to 1 pint	1 to 2 pints
Perennial Weeds	1 pint	1-1/4 to 2 pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	—
Oats:		
Spring	1/2 pint	—
Fall	1/4 to 1-1/4 pint	—
Corn:		
Preemergent	1 to 2 quarts	—
Postemergent	1/2 pint	1/2 to 3/4 pint
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	—
Sorghum (Milo):		
Postemergent	1/2 pint	1/2 to 3/4 pint

*Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

**If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

Soybeans (Preplant only): For Use in Crop Residue Management Systems: Apply 3/4 to 1 pint per acre **not less than 7 days** prior to planting soybeans or 1 to 2 pints per acre **not less than 30 days** prior to planting. Apply to postemergent weeds when small, actively growing, and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage. The response of individual weed species is variable. Consult your local county agent or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. (See WEEDS CONTROLLED below.)

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of water per acre in ground equipment.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

alfalfa*	dock, curly	onion, wild*	speedwell
bindweed*	evening primrose, cutleaf	pennycress, field	thistle, Canada*
bullnettle	garlic, wild*	peppergrass*	thistle, bull
bittercress, smallflowered	horseweed or marestalk	plantains	velvetleaf
buttercup, smallflowered	ironweed	purslane, common	vetch, hairy*
Carolina geranium	lambquarters, common	ragweed, common	Virginia copperleaf
cinquefoil, common & rough	lettuce, prickly	ragweed, giant	
clover, red*	morninglory, annual	shepherdspurse	
cocklebur, common	mousetail	smartweed, Pennsylvania*	*Partially controlled
dandelion*	mustard, wild	sowthistle, annual	

After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, this product may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast®, Poast® Plus, Roundup® or Gly Star™ Original, Roundup D-Pak®, Honcho®, Gramoxone® Extra, Prowl® DG, Prowl® 3.3 EC, Pursuit® Plus, Scepter® 70 DG, Squadron® and others that are registered for preplant soybean use.

Compatible crop oil concentrates, nonionic surfactant, and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

Note: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

Not registered for use in California.

Restrictions and Limitations for Use in Soybeans:

Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.

Do not use on low organic sandy soils (less than 1.0%).

Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.

Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock. Do not feed or graze treated cover crops to livestock.

Only one application of this product may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.

Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D use.

wild mustard
wild onion*
wild parsnip
wild radish
wild rape
wild strawberry
wild sweet potato
willow
witchweed
wormwood
yellow rocket
yellow star thistle
and many other
broadleaf weeds

r application. Control of pig-

all after grain begins tillering
that will interfere with harvest
moisture is adequate for plant

tough stage.

rates of 3/4 to 1-1/4 pints per

weeds that may interfere with

ter treatment with 2,4-D. Do

2 pints of product per acre.

Consult your local State Agricultural

sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts of
it any crop for three months

higher rates on heavy soils.

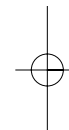
nozzles to keep spray off corn
pint per acre to reduce pos-
of up to 1 pint per acre may

vice, Agricultural Experiment

s, decrease weed seed pro-
harvesting. Do not forage or

cre. This is a useful practice

drop nozzles when crop is
However, the chance of crop
in tolerance to 2,4-D and
Extension Service weed spe-



Ornamental Turf, such as Lawns, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), Sod Farms, Cemeteries, and Parks: Use 1 to 4-1/5 pints of product in 40 to 180 gallons or enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses, depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Usually 4 pints per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. On turf, apply a maximum of 4-1/5 pints of this product per acre per application per site. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Use higher rate for hard-to-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. Spray when air temperature is between 50° and 85° F. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds, but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf resulting in turf damage. Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as Bent and St. Augustine except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used. **Notes for all Turf Sites (Excluding Sod Farms):** The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Grass Seed Crops: Apply 1 to 4 pints of product per acre in the spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre can be used to control hard to control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

Fallow Land: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply up to 6 pints of product per acre. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 pints per acre. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

Established Pastures and Rangelands: Use 1 to 4 pints of product in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not graze dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 4 to 4-1/5 pints of product per acre making three applications, fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring, starting in the late fall or early spring. Do not graze dairy cattle within 7 days of application. Do not apply this product within 30 days of cutting grass for hay. Remove meat animals from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.

General Weed Control: (Airfield, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites and similar areas): Use 2 to 6 pints of product per acre. Apply when most annual broadleaf weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results on tansy ragwort and musk thistle, treat in rosette stage, before bolting. A second application is usually needed for best results on thistle, nettle, and bindweed. Treat wild onion or garlic in early spring and in fall when they are young and growing actively. Mix 4 pints of this product in 2 quarts kerosene or diesel oil, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water. Apply 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre, depending on the stand. The addition of a wetting agent (spray adjuvant) is suggested. Usually 4 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk Thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 4 to 4-1/5 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 2 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 2-1/4 to 4 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or postemergence.

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of this product plus 4 to 8 oz. of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 4-1/5 pints of this product per acre per application per site.

Spot Treatment in Non-Crop Areas: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand or back pack sprayer, use 4 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

Note: It is suggested that at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground be used. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require re-treatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall wood plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On oak, use 2 pints of this product in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On sagebrush, use 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 (for pastures and rangelands, see note below): Use 2-1/4 to 6 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 6-pint rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be necessary.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2 to 6 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. Consult state or local brush control specialists for most effective rate, volume and timing of spray application.

Note: May be applied to pastures and rangeland at a maximum rate of 4-1/5 pints per acre per application per site.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT:
Conifer Release: For control of alder has attained full size leaves and before growth and brush species. This may c

To control susceptible brush species s up to 3 quarts per acre before new g begins in spring. To increase performa After northern conifers, jack pine, red j lons of water per acre may be applied sional conifer injury, do not use if such

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To undiluted product in a concentrate tree The injector bit must penetrate the inn to edge. Treatment may be made at ar lon of product in 19 gallons of water.

Dormant Application (other than p of product per acre in sufficient diesel **Pine Only: Make application while pi this application unless some pine injur**

Christmas Tree Plantations: For co by ground or aerial application, e.g., o to weeds in Christmas tree plantation seedlings, since unacceptible injury n

Herbaceous Weed Control: To contr acre in sufficient water for good cover States area, apply 2 quarts of product

Site Preparation: (As Dormant Spr 1/4 full size. Application may be made

(As Foliage Spray) - For control of To increase penetration, 2 to 4 quart spray mixture.

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the label of each tank

Cereal Grains

2,4-D LV4 and Bucritl® ME4 for tank ant to this product and may be tank r 1 pint of this product plus 1/2 to 3/4 | First mix the 2,4-D LV4 in water, then are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallon er weeds.

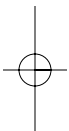
2,4-D LV4 and Amber® Tank Mix fo application guidelines in combination v

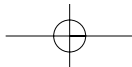
To control broadleaf weeds be
To control broadleaf weeds no
To control sulfonylurea resista
For herbic control, apply with |

2,4-D LV4 with Albaugh Dicamba Provides residual activity with Ally® to offering better control of Russian thistle 3 ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Se to joint. It can be applied to spring wh about carryover from Ally® can substitt

2,4-D LV4 and Peak® for Postemer should be made as a directed spray v conjunction with 7-1/2 to 12 ounces | **Kochia (1-6"), Lambsquarter (1-6- 7-1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of 2,4-D**

2,4-D LV4 and Finesse® for Posten 1/2 to 15 ounces of 2,4-D LV4 per ac





Soybeans

2,4-D LV4 and Turbo® 8EC in reduced-tillage or no-till systems: 2,4-D LV4 may be applied in combination with Turbo 8EC for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the suppression of emerged perennial weeds when soybeans are directly seeded into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Special precautions: poor weed control and/or crop injury may result if directions are not followed. Do not use a rib-type press wheel on your no-till planter or crop injury may result. Apply at a rate of 2 pints 2,4-D LV4 per acre with labeled rates of Turbo 8EC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting.

2,4-D LV4 and Poast® as a burndown prior to planting soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of 2,4-D LV4 with Poast® may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint this product per acre with labeled rates of Poast® up to 30 days prior to planting.

2,4-D LV4 with Scepter®, Scepter® 70DG or Squadron® in preplant applications on no-till soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of 2,4-D LV4 with Scepter®, Scepter® 70 DG or Squadron® herbicides may be made for the control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint of this product per acre up to 7 days prior to planting, or 2 pints per acre up to 30 days prior to planting with labeled rates of Scepter®, Scepter® 70DG or Squadron® herbicides.

2,4-D LV4 and Sencor® as knockdown herbicides for no-till: 2,4-D LV4 with Sencor DF alone or in combination with metolachlor or S-metolachlor, Lasso®, Surfilar™ or Prowl® may be applied as an early preplant surface application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans in minimum or no-till products. Application must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Apply at a rate of 2 pints this product (1 lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of Sencor. Where grass herbicide is used in tank mix, apply at the rates specified on that product's label.

Christmas Trees

2,4-D LV4 and atrazine for weed control in forest and Christmas tree plantings: A tank mix of these two products can be used to control weeds and thus aid in establishment of young transplants of Douglas fir, grand fir, nobel fir, white fir, Austrian pine, bishop pine, Jeffrey pine, Knobcone pine, loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, Monterey pine, ponderosa pine, scotch pine, slash pine, blue spruce and Sitka spruce.

The mix should be applied between fall and early spring, preferably in February or March, while trees are still dormant, or soon after transplanting. Weeds should not be more than 1-1/2 inches high. It can be applied with either ground or air equipment. Helicopters have been highly effective for reforestation applications or steep terrain. Uniform application is the key to good weed control. Use 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre for ground application. When applying by air, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water. Be sure equipment is properly calibrated. All screens in the spray system — nozzles, and in-line and suction strainers — should be 15 mesh or coarser. Use a pump with capacity to maintain a nozzle pressure of 35 to 40 psi, and sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension in the spray tank. If a nurse tank is used, keep the mixture agitated while awaiting transfer to the spray tank. Mix and apply 2 to 4 quarts atrazine 4L or 2-1/2 to 5 pounds atrazine 80W with 1 to 3 quarts of 2,4-D LV4 per acre. The actual rate of atrazine used should depend on soil type. Soils high in organic matter require higher rates than light to medium soils. **Band application to Christmas Trees** - Calculate the amount to be applied per acre. The band width in inches, divided by the rows spacing in inches, times the rate per acre for broadcast treatment will equal the amount needed per acre for band treatment. For example, when treating a 4-foot band over trees planted in rows of 8 feet apart, apply 1-1/4 to 2-1/2 pounds of atrazine per acre. Please read atrazine label(s) for additional instructions.

Non-Crop & Woody Plant Control

2,4-D LV4 and Garlon™ 4 or Garlon™ 3A Tank Mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 2 to 4 pints 2,4-D LV4 plus 2 to 6 pints Garlon™ 4 or 3 to 8 pints Garlon™ 3A per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. **Woody Plant Control - Broadcast Foliar Spray:** Use 1 to 2 gallons 2,4-D LV4 plus 1-1/2 to 3 quarts Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 4 quarts Garlon™ 3A per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing. **Woody Plant Control - High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment:** Use 1 to 8 quarts 2,4-D LV4 plus 1-1/2 to 12 pints Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 16 pints Garlon™ 3A per acre. Mix 3/4 to 2 quarts product, plus 1-1/2 to 3 pints Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 4 pints Garlon™ 3A in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray per acre. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled. **Woody Plant Control - Aerial Application (Helicopter only):** Use 1 to 2 gallons 2,4-D LV4 plus 3 to 4 quarts Garlon™ 4 or 4 to 6 quarts Garlon™ 3A per acre. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment or an effective drift control agent. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

2,4-D LV4 and Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt Tank Mix for Non-Crop Areas: Annual Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints this product plus 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. **Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 3 to 6 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 6 pints Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage. **Woody Plant Control - Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial Application:** Use 1 to 2 gallons of this product plus 2 to 8 quarts Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems, and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to deliver total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment or an effective drift control agent. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Tank Mixes of 2,4-D LV4 and Escort®, Oust® or Telar® herbicides improve control of some target species and may also be tank mixed with these products for postemergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

Note: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

3/4 of the brush foliage depending on stage of

spruce or grand fir, apply acre before pine growth label rate.

f product in 8 to 25 gal- tment may cause occa- ns to fit local conditions. er noncrop areas, apply e and close to the base. -1/2 inches apart, edge te injections, mix 1 gal-

rry, apply up to 3 quarts nifer bud break.

I equipment. Do not use le pine injury.

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3 quarts of product per ilar species in the Lake

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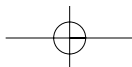
Offers quick burndown. er weed spectrum while , of Ally® plus either 2- to if stage (tillering) to prior heat and are concerned ® is 1/6 ounce per acre. k® herbicide. Application nk mix rate for Peak® in jointing. **For Control of** ak® in combination with

ates of Finesse® with 7-

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this pro- However, it is impossible to eliminate a such factors as weather conditions, pH Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks

ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distri- to in the Directions for Use subject to **IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS F DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BU IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONS BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES R BILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SH THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH I** (including claims based on contract, ne edy stated above. **IN NO CASE SHALL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE U:** accepts it, subject to the foregoing Con No employee or agent of ALBAUGH, IN

Gly Star™ Original is a trademark of A Buctril® is a registered trademark of Bc Amber®, Peak® and Gramoxone® are re Escort®, Ally®, Express®, Finesse®, Ous Roundup®, Roundup D-Pak¹, Honcho®, Poast®, Prowl®, Squadron®, Scepter®, z Garlon™ and Surfilar™ are trademark



CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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Poast®, Prowl®, Squadron®, Scepter®, and Pursuit® are registered trademarks of BASF Ag Products.

Garlon™ and Surflan™ are trademarks of Dow AgroSciences L.L.C.

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-D LV4 with Poast® may
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6 pints Garlon™ 4 or 3
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plants are actively grow-
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of spray per acre. Apply
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for postemergent weed

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NET CONTEI

2 1/2 GAL

Manufactured by:

ALBAUGH, INC.
Ankeny, Iowa 5002

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FIRE, OR EXPOSURE
CHEMTREC (800) 424**

4005AL

ould be followed carefully.
es may result because of
H, INC., its Supplemental

for the purposes referred
NY OTHER **EXPRESS OR**
WARRANTY. THIS WARRANTY
USE OF THIS PRODUCT

ANY AND ALL CLAIMS,
GLIGENCE, STRICT LIA-
PURCHASE PRICE FOR
r handling of this product
ble to receive either rem-
SPECIAL OR INDIRECT
is product, and the Buyer
ntative of ALBAUGH, INC.
r manner.

Agri Star™
By Albaugh Inc.

2,4-D LV4

LOW VOLATILE HERBICIDE

NET CONTENTS:

2 1/2 GAL.

Manufactured by:

ALBAUGH, INC.
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

4005AL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
2-ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	63.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:†	
	36.3%
TOTAL	100.0%
*Equivalent to 42.5% of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 3.8 lb./gal. Isomer specific by AOAC method.	
†Contains petroleum distillates.	
EPA Reg. No. 42750-15	EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1
AD 102403	

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May cause chemical pneumonitis if aspirated. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagoscopy control.

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.