FOR CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROL IN CORN, SOYBEANS (PRE-PLANT), SMALL GRAINS AND OTHER LISTED CROPS AND IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FENCE ROWS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

See Label for Tank Mixes in Both Crop and Non-Crop Areas

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Isoxyl (2-ethylhexyl) Ether of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid* ........................................ 87.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS: .............................................................................. 12.7%

TOTAL: ...................................................................................................... 100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid ........................................ 57.9%, 5.5 lbs./gal
Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

EPA REG. NO. 229-95-2935
EPA EST. NO. 228-11-L

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION - CAUTION
Si usted no entiende esta etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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.

FIRST AID STATEMENT

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays or low spray pressure to minimize drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible. When wind velocity is low, by decreasing the proportion of the nozzle tip, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. On cropland and along roadways, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as this may injure. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water that is suitable chemical resistant sprayer, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wastewaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. However, treated water may be used for watering turf grasses immediately after application. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. 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. When using on Pastures and Rangeland Grasses there is a (1) 7 day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; (2) 30 day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and (3) 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT AND USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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.

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 possible, by spraying resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminite, Nitrile Rubber > 14 mils, Neoprune Rubber > 14 mils, and Viton > 14 mils; shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear. No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

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.

NET CONTENTS: 2 1/2 GALLONS
GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a low volatile ester especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. It is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants without injury to most established grasses. In cropland, 2,4-D Ester is more effective than amines for controlling hard-to-kill weeds such as Bindweed, Cocklebur, Dogweed, Kochia, Lambsquarters, Wild garlic, and Wild onion. For best results, apply this product as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young susceptible weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poorer results. Amounts and rates of use may vary with the type of susceptible weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the Western states where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control.

Unless otherwise recommended, suggested application rates may be 1 to 10 gallons of total spray per acre by air or 5 to 25 gallons per acre by ground application equipment. If band treatment is used, be sure the dosage and the product on the actual area to be sprayed. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. In all cases, use the same recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre. When product is applied for weed control with growth stimulant, 2,4-D ester must be mixed with oil, surfactants or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on label. To do so may reduce herbicide’s selectivity and could result in crop damage. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

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 80°F vapors may be present to a considerable degree.

TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: (1) Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of this product with agitation, and finally the rest of the water.

NOTE: This product in water forms an emulsion which tends to separate unless the mixture is kept agitated. Continue agitation during application until tank is empty. It is added first mix this product and the oil and then add this mixture to the water. However, with adequate agitation, the oil can be added last. If the product is in oil suspension and you wish to spray both in oil and water, 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.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 1 pint per acre to the crop and spray mixture. More liquid nitrogen than recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist is mixed with the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions: Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product to the tank, then agitate the tank until the liquid nitrogen fertilizer is dissolved. The mixture can be used immediately without mixing the product and agitation, the tank is agitated until the product is dissolved. Pre-emergent: 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. Do not allow mixture to stand over night.

Pre-emergent: Apply product to emerged weeds from 3 to 5 days after planting but before crop emergence. Do not spray on very dry soils. Use recommended amount of water on heavy soils. Plant corn as deep as practical. Product will not control weeds which have not emerged.

Emergent: Apply in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre as just corn plants are breaking ground.

Post-emergent: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. As soon as corn is over 6 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible; direct spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Do not apply from tassel to dough stage. If crop is young and temperature and soil moisture is high, use 1/3 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 2/3 pint per acre may be used to control some hard-to-control weeds; however, the same care should be observed as with the use of 1/3 pint per acre.

Pre-harvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 2-3/4 to 1-2 pints in 20 to 50 gallons of water 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, Salsify, Shiny Oak, and vines that interfere with harvesting. The rate will be needed for tough weeds under stress.

SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye), not underseeded with a legume: Wheat, Barley, Rye – Annual Weeds – Average Conditions – 1/3 to 2/3 pint

Dry Conditions (Western States) – 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints

Pepperweed (Western States) – 5 to 6 pints

Pre-harvest – Average Conditions – 2-3/4 to 1-1/3 pints

Oats – Spring – 1/3 pint and Fall – 1/3 to 1/2 pint

For aerial application on grain, it is suggested to use this product in 1 or more gallons of water per acre and for ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Make application in the Spring when the grain is well tillered or stalked (usually about 4 to 8 inches high), but before boot stage. Do not spray before the tiller stage nor from early boot to dough stage.

Post-emergent: Use lower rate of product for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. Do not treat grains underseeded with legumes, and do not spray Winter grains in the Fall. To control weeds that will interfere with harvest or to control weeds to get harvest ready. This product can be applied when grain is in the dough stage. Higher rates 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 damage will be acceptable. For the high rates of spraying wheat and barley as well as Winter wheat and rye, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

For emergency weed control in winter: Perennial broadleaf weeds – apply 2 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage. Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 2 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the seventy 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. Lower rate when small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the lower rate of application for these types of weeds. In the Fall, 2 pints per acre are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain risk. Do not apply LWV to grain in the seeding stage. For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Spring Seeded Oats: Use 1/3 pint per acre with recommended amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern): Apply 1/6 to 1/3 pint per acre with recommended amount of water after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rates of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre for maximum control but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Pre-harvest Treatment: Apply 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints with recommended amount of water per acre when weeds 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.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild garlic and Wild onion. For Spring and Fall cultivation of both Wild garlic and Wild onion, apply 2-3/4 to 1-1/2 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 and Corn Fields: Following the harvest of small grains and corn, Wild garlic often produces new Fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2-2/3 to 4 pints of product in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. This is a useful practice as one part of Wild garlic control in small grains. Like other broadleaf weeds, Wild garlic often produces new Fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2-2/3 to 4 pints of product per acre with recommended amount of water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

NOTE: Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.

Wheat and Barley: Control of Wild garlic and Wild onion. For Spring and Fall cultivation of both Wild garlic and Wild onion, apply 2-3/4 to 1-1/2 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.

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

USING LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliage application on corn, grass, pastures or small grains in one operation. Use product according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Mix the product and fertilizer according to the following instructions: Fill the spray tank approximately half full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Add the product to the tank, then mix the two together using agitation. The mixture can be used and agitation, the tank is agitated until the product is dissolved. Pre-emergent: 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. Do not allow mixture to stand over night.

NOTE: If, good continuous abatement is maintained, separation of the spray mixture and/or dog-grog of the nozzle is likely to occur. Farmers can increase application and not use herbicide concentrates. Red- decrease the fertilizer rate and concentrate will reduce the hazard of leaf burn.

CORN (Field, Sweet and Popcorn): Pre-plant – 2 to 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints Pre-emergent – Average Conditions – 1-1/4 to 2-1/3 pints Emergent – 3/4 pint Post-emergent (Average Conditions – 1/3 pint Dry Conditions – 1/4 to 1/3 pint Pre-harvest – 2 to 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints

*For Western states – Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. All with recommended amounts of water to make per acre applications. Use lower rates of product for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds and when corn is growing rapidly. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

Pre-plant: To control emerged broadleaf seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
GENERAL INFORMATION: LV 6 is a herbicide that provides control of many emerged susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. LV 6 may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burnup control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as soybeans. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Dock, Kochia, Marshelder, Musk thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2-2/3 to 3 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are young and growing actively, 1-1/3 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 1-1/2 to 3 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: Apply 2-2/3 to 3 pints of product per acre making three applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS (Preplant only)

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 2-2/3 to 3 pints of LV 6 11.6 fl. oz. (Prox. 2/3 pint) per acre making three applications, Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late Fall or early Spring.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2,4-D Formulation Used</th>
<th>Maximum Rate (per acre)</th>
<th>When to Apply</th>
<th>Recommended应用s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LV 6</td>
<td>11.6 fl. oz. (Prox. 2/3 pint) (0.5 lb. a.e./acre)</td>
<td>NOT LESS THAN 7 DAYS</td>
<td>Days prior to planting soybeans</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.3 fl. oz. (Prox. 1-1/3 pint) (1.0 lb. a.e./acre)</td>
<td>NOT LESS THAN 30 DAYS</td>
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*These species are only partially controlled.

Grain and grass crops should be adequately covered with water. Do not apply LV 6 to areas where grass is actively growing. Weed control is most effective when applied to areas where weeds are the only crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool, rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue is present.

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not apply LV 6 when weather conditions such as temperature inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

LIVESTOCK Grazing Restriction: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated areas to susceptible plants.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Important Notice - Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields treated with LV 6 may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence 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 is present.

To do 2.5 lbs./acre (0.9 kg/ha) or less (10%), apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not apply LV 6 when water temperatures are such as to prevent ice formation.

Do not harrow, disk, or cultivate treated areas.

Do not apply LV 6 to areas, on which, soybeans, other than those labeled, are expected to be planted.

Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

GRASSES IN CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/3 to 2/3 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 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when annual biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks begin to form. Do not apply LV 6 in fields treated with LV 6 within 30 days of the latter date.

FALLOW LAND: Use 2-2/3 to 3 pints of this product in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre pre-emergence and/or post-emergence.

NOTE: Apply at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground. Do not use LV 6 on Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

FALLOW LAND: Use 1-1/3 to 4 pints of this product in a recommended minimum of 10 gallons per acre for ground application and recommended minimum of 2 gallons per acre for aerial application of water per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 4 pints per acre on established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed. Use lower rate when annual weeds are small (2 to 4 inches tall) and growing actively. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants. Spray Musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage, and before flower stalks are initiated. The lower rate can be used in Spring during rosette stage. In Fall or after flower stalks have developed, use highest rate. Spray perennial weeds in bud to bloom stage or in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until weed tops are dead. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

BRUSH CONTROL

The maximum application rate for forestry site preparation is 5.8 pints per acre per application per site.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, Wild grape and Willow on non-crop areas such as rights-of-way, fence rows, roadsides and along right-of-way, use 1-1/2 to 4-1/2 pints of product per acre in 30 to 180 gallons of water. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying such equipment as Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, Spiorometer. Spray brush 5 to 6 inches tall up to 10 feet tall. Apply late in the season when foliage is fully developed. Wet all parts of the plant including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 300 to 500 gallons of spray per acre may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. 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 better coverage to prevent drift. Hard-to-control species may require repeated treatments. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when the brush is actively growing.
in the tank mix which allows crop rotation 60 days after application. The recommended rate of Express is 1/6 ounce per acre.

Using LV 6 and Sencor® as knockdown herbicides for no-till: LV 6 with Sencor DF alone or in combination with Dual®, Lasso®, Surfam® or Prowl® may be applied as an early preplant surface application for the control of broadleaf weeds in mid- to late-summer and in minimum tillage plantings. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting. Apply at a rate of 1-1/3 pints LV 6 (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.

Using LV 6 and Atlanta® for weed control in forest and Christmas tree plantings: Mix of these two products can be used for the control of hardwoods and for the control of weeds which have escaped the application of Grand fir, White fir, Austrian pine, Bishop pine, Jeffrey pine, Knobcone pine, Lobolly 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, preferable 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. When applying more than five pounds of Aatrex, use a minimum of 1 gallon of water for each 1-1/2 pounds of Aatrex. 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 2 to 4 quarts Aatrex 4 L or 2-1/2 to 5 pounds Aatrex 80W with 20 to 40 gallons of water. Apply as a broadcast spray with 1-1/4 to 1-3/4 pounds of Aatrex per acre. Please read Aatrex label(s) for additional instructions.

Using LV 6 and Turbo® BEC in reduced-dilution or no-till systems: LV 6 may be applied in combination with Turbo® for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the suppression of emerged perennial grasses by percolation. Herbicides are directly sequestered into a state seedbed, cover crops or in perennial nurse crops. 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 planting or crop injury may result. Apply at a rate of 1-1/3 pints LV 6 (1 LB. A.I.) per acre with labeled rates of Turbo® BEC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting.

Using LV 6 and Floret® as a burndown prior to planting soybeans: for broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of LV 6 with Prowl may be made for control of broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1-1/3 pints LV 6 (6 LB. A.I.) per acre with labeled rates of Prowl up to 30 days prior to planting.

Using LV 6 with Scepter®, Scepter® 70 DG or Squadron® in preplant applications in no-till soybeans: For broad spectrum post-emergence weed control, a tank mix application of this product with Scepter®, Scepter 70 DG or Squadron herbicides may be made for the control of emerging broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1-1/3 LBS. A.I. of LV 6 (Prox. 2/3 pint) per acre up to 7 days prior to planting, or 1 LB. A.E. (Prox. 1-1/3 pints) per acre up to 30 days prior to planting with labeled rates of Scepter, Scepter 70 DG or Squadron herbicides.

Using LV 6 and Tahoe 4E or Tahoe 3A Tank Mixtures for Non-Crop Area: Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints LV 6 plus 2 to 6 pounds Tahoe 4E (or 3 to 6 pounds Tahoe 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. Higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints LV 6 plus 1-1/2 to 2 pounds Tahoe 3A per acre. For weed control in fields which will be planted early, apply 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pints LV 6 plus 1-1/2 to 2 pounds Tahoe 3A per acre. This product is designed for use in no-till soybeans before planting. Application is made at a rate of 1-1/3 to 2-1/3 pints LV 6 plus 1-1/2 to 2 pounds Tahoe 4E or 3 to 6 pounds Tahoe 3A per acre. Application is made at a rate of 1-1/3 pints LV 6 plus 1-1/2 to 2 pounds Tahoe 4E or 3 to 6 pounds Tahoe 3A per acre. Apply as total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfilm boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use higher rates where weeds are heavier and soy beans are under drought conditions.

Using LV 6 and Diablo Herbicide tank mixes for Non-Crop Areas: Annual Broadleaf Weeds: Use 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 pints LV 6 plus 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 pounds Diablo. 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. Higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints LV 6 plus 1-1/2 to 2 pounds Diablo per acre. Apply as total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment such as Microfilm boom or an effective drift control agent such as Lo-Drift Spray Additive. Use higher rates where weeds are heavier and soy beans are under drought conditions.

Using LV 6 and Escort®: Oust® and Telar®: To improve control of some target species, this product may be tank mixed with Escort® Oust®, and Telar® for effective preemergence 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.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. 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:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved State and local procedures. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

Warranty: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

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NET CONTENTS: 2-1/2 GALLONS

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

Manufactured in the U.S.A. for

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY
P.O. Box 16458 -- Fresno CA 93755