**ACTIVELY 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.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

**FIRST AID**

- **If swallowed:**
  - 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:**
  - 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:**
  - 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.

**HOTLINE 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 nasopharyngoscopic control.

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
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 ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 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 containers 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)(4-6)], 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.

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

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Do not application this product through any type of irrigation system.
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. Resecure 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 rinseate 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 rinseate 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 rinseate 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.

Refrigeration: If this container has been designated by the supplier as refrigerable, 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 wised 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 crop plants or nearby vegetation.

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 a maximum of 1/2 the volume of water to be used for spraying. Dilute properly, 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:

1. 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.

Spray drift management

Spray drift management avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-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 fields. 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

Temperature and humidity, and Thrust potential is lowest between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Drift potential is lowest between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Applications should not be made between 06:00 AM and 09:00 AM and/or after 03:00 PM. Applications should not be made between 06:00 AM and 09:00 AM and/or after 03:00 PM. Applications should not be made between 06:00 AM and 09:00 AM and/or after 03:00 PM.

Temperature and humidity

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Sensitive areas

The pesticide should only be applied to non-target crops on a limited basis. This product is used to control broadleaf weeds.
Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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, narrow spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Booth Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective booth 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 upward. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, 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:

- Weed, Flower, or Foliage
- Use only as directed

- Heirloom—hybrid
- Inhibitor—postemergent
- Post—postemergent
- Pre—preemergent

- Small Grains (barley, oats, wheat)
- Herbicide
- Inhibitor
- Post—postemergent
- Pre—preemergent

- Wheat and Barley: Control of W. Head sleeping
- Corn: Used to control volunteer corn and other grasses
- Soybean: Used to control volunteer soybeans
- Sorghum (Milo): Used to control volunteer sorghum
- Check with local Extension service for additional information

*Partially controlled.

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### RECOMMENDED RATES OF PRODUCT PER ACRE**

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

*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. For Use in Crop Residue Management Systems: Apply 3/4 to 1 pint 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 pennmills 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

- aster
- buttercress, smallflowered
- Carolina geranium
- cinquefoil, common & rough
- clover, red
- cocklebur, common
- dandelion*
- dock, curly
- evening primrose, cutleaf
- garlic, wild
- horseweed or maretail
- ironweed
- lambquarters, common
- lettuce, prickly
- morningglory, annual
- marestail
- mustard, wild
- onion, wild
- pennycress, field
- peppermint
- purslane, common
- ragweed, common
- ragweed, giant
- shepherdspurse
- smartweed, Pennsylvania*
- spokeweed, annual

*Partially controlled


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 agroecological 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.
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 of water to control broadleaf weeds in established stands of turf. For grass seed crops, use 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-kill weeds. Use higher rate when using higher volume of water per acre.

Pine Only:

Site Preparation: (As Dormant Spraying) Use 7-1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of Lo-Vol 4 plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint of Albaugh Dicamba D® in sufficient diesel to achieve a 2-1/4 to 1 full size application. Application may be made at any time throughout the growing season. After northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, and tamarack begins in spring. To increase performance, apply 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. Noted 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 seeded for use. 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 growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut 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 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 for grass 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 and biennial weeds are still young and growing vigorously. Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing near the bud stage, but before flowering. For best results, treat on early rain or wet weather, musk thistle, treat in mist stage, before budding. A second application is usually needed for best results on thistles, nettle, and bindweed. Treating wild onion or garlic in early budding stage 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 depending on the soil. The addition of vegetable oils will increase control. Use 4 pints per acre with 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 freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay seeding 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 season or in subsequent years.

Grass Seed Crop Crops: Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut for hay 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.

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 Roses: Use naphthalene and fluroxone per acre of this product plus 4 to 8 oz. of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water and sprays 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 Programs Areas: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre when weeds are in seedling stage. For control of older established vegetation, use 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when perennial weeds are in the seeding 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 run-off. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary when control of 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 Shinnhy Oak and Sagebrush: In oak, use 2 pints of this product in 5 gallons of oil or 4 gallons of water per 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May and June 15. On sagebrush, use 2 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply 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 treated out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be necessary.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Cytuslebrus and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2 to 6 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of oil plus 2 pints of this product in 10 gallons of water will give maximum kill of weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for growth, and timing of spray application.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT: Coulee Release: For control of elder has attained full size leaves and before growth and brush species. This may be done in early spring. To control susceptible brush species is up to 3 quarts per acre before new growth begins in spring. To increase performance after northern conifers, jack pine, red pines of water per acre may be applied sionally control injury, do not use if such

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To undisturbed product in a concentrate tree. The injectant must penetrate the tip to edge. Treatment may be made at an ion of product in 19 gallons of water. Dormant Application (other than p in acre of product per acre in sufficient desir

Pine Only: Make application while pin needles at least one year old. Christmas Tree Plantations: For conifer by ground or aerial application, e.g., to weeds in圣诞 tree plantation seedings, when susceptible injury occurs

Herbaceous Weed Control: To control weeds in sufficient water for good cover Sod 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 \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 increase penetration, 2 to 4 quarts spray mixture.

TANK MIXES Read and follow the label of each tank

Cereal Grains: Lo-Vol 4 and Bucltrin® ME4 for we apply to this product and may be tank in pints of product plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint mix the Lo-Vol 4 in water, then add th on 0 to 10 gallons total Lo-Vol 4 and Amber® Tank Mix for application guidelines in combination To control broadleav broen Control broadleav not To control seedfinares resist For herbicide control, apply with J Lo-Vol 4 with Albaugh Dicamba D Provides residual activity with Alph® to offering better control of Russian thistle 3 ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA S to joint. It can be applied spring wh about carryover from Alph® can subsi Lo-Vol 4 and Peak® for Postemergent The product should be made as a directed spray application with 7-1/2 to 12 ounces Kocaha (1-6"), Lambouge (1-6") 7-1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of Lo-Vo Lo-Vol 4 and Fineselect® for Postem 15 ounces of Lo-Vol 4 per acre, Fol
pints of product in 40 to 60 gallons of water. If weeds are young and growing vigorously, 2 to 4 quarts of product per acre in 40 to 60 gallons of water may be applied by air or by ground equipment. For effective control, 4 to 6 quarts per acre are needed. This product is not recommended for application on treated areas 3 days prior to harvest when directed spray may be required. To control susceptible brush species such as clematis, ivy, ivy-leaved melilot, and/or other blackberry species, we do not recommend using this product. For control of broadleaf weeds, orchardgrass, dandelion, and dandelion-like species, we do not recommend using this product.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT:

- Conifer Release: For control of undergrowth, apply 1-1/2 to 3 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, and apply as a foliage spray. Treat when 3/4 of the brush foliage has attained full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2” in length. This is usually between early May and mid-June. Adjust treatment date depending on stage of growth and brush species. This may cause leader deformation on exposed trees, but they should be recovered during the second year after spraying.
- To control susceptible brush species such as clematis spp., ivy, ivy-leaved melilot, and dandelion-like species, we do not recommend using this product.
- For control of broadleaf weeds, orchardgrass, dandelion, and dandelion-like species, we do not recommend using this product.

Note: All intended tank mix combinations must be thoroughly mixed before application. For best results, application should be made during growing season, May 15-October 15. For flue applications, mix 1 gallon of this product in 18 gallons of water. For dormant applications, treat wild oat species with 1-2 pints of this product per acre. For control of curly dock and dandelion, apply 1-2 pints of this product per acre with 40 to 60 gallons of water. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.

LO-VOL 4 and Sencor® as knockdown may be applied as an early preplant spray at a rate of 1 pint of product per acre. The mix should be applied 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 40 to 60 gallons of water. For control of broadleaf weeds, orchardgrass, dandelion, and dandelion-like species, we do not recommend using this product. For control of broadleaf weeds, orchardgrass, dandelion, and dandelion-like species, we do not recommend using this product.

USES IN CEREAL GRAINS:

- Lo-Vol 4 and Poast® as a burndown. Use 2 to 4 quarts Garlon™ 3A per acre. For wider spectrum control, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 3/4 to 1 pint Garlon™ 3A per acre with 100 to 300 gallons of water. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.

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wheat and are concerned with similar species in the Lake	
over the top of Douglas fir

Do not use equipment. Do not use
at a rate of 1 pint this product per acre with labeled rates of Poast® up to 30 days prior to planting.

Lo-Vol 4 with Scepter®, Scepter® 70DG or Squardon® in preplant applications on no-till soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of Lo-Vol 4 with Poast® may be made for control of broadleafed grasses and 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.

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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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