

92.10.02

DowElanco(TM)

2,4-D DEA 600

Liquid Farm Weed Killer

For ground or aerial application to wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, corn, pastures, turf, asparagus, non-cropland and for the control of certain annual and perennial weeds.

AGRICULTURAL

WARNING

POISON

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

GUARANTEE:

2,4-D equivalent.....564 g/L  
(present as amine salts of 2,4-D)

REGISTRATION NUMBER 17936  
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS:

2 X 10 L, 110 L, 205 L, Bulk

PRECAUTIONS

Causes Irritation of Skin and Eyes

Do Not Get in Eyes

Avoid Contact With Skin and Clothing

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

If in eyes: Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention promptly.

If swallowed: Induce vomiting if large amounts are ingested. Consult a physician.

If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention if signs of irritation develop. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.  
Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

#### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Treat symptomatically.

For further information consult the MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NOTICE TO USER: This control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on this label. It is an offence under THE PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT to use a control product under unsafe conditions.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Seller's guarantee shall be limited to the terms set out on the label and subject thereto, the buyer assumes the risk to persons or property arising from the use or handling of this product and accepts the product on that condition.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store With Food, Feeds, Drugs or Clothing.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - CROP USE

#### Ground Application

Apply 50-200 L of spray solution per hectare depending on the type of application equipment used. Use sufficient water for even distribution. Spray at low pressures (200-275 kPa) when the weeds are actively growing.

#### Aerial Application (Including fixed and rotary wing aircraft)

Apply a minimum of 30 L of spray solution per hectare depending on the type of application system being used. Use boom pressures of 235 kPa or less. Avoid placing nozzles where spray will enter wing tip vortices.

#### To Prepare a Spray

Add half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then the 2,4-D DEA 600 with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation.

#### Spot Treatment

For knapsack application of 2,4-D DEA 600 for spot treatment of weeds such as thistles, mix 165 mL of product in 10 L of water. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

#### Selective Weed Control In Small Grains

Weeds differ in their susceptibility to 2,4-D DEA 600, and not all types can be controlled satisfactorily in crops. The amount of 2,4-D DEA 600 to use will depend upon the susceptibility and whether the crops will tolerate this amount. See chart.

#### Wheat, Barley, Rye

Spray from the 3-leaf expanded stage (15 cm tall) to just before the flag-leaf (shot-blade) stage. Sprays may be used after the hard dough stage to control weeds which might interfere with harvesting. To avoid crop injury, do not treat during boot and flowering stages. Winter wheat and fall rye should be treated in early spring, as soon as weeds appear and before the crop reaches the shot-blade stage.

#### Oats

Oats are more sensitive to 2,4-D than wheat or barley, especially when 15 cm

tall (3-to 6-leaf stage). If possible, treat oats from emergence to the 3-leaf stage or from the 6-leaf to the flag-leaf stage.

#### Flax (linseed)

Treat after the plants reach 5 cm in height and before the bud stage. Flax should not be treated after the early bud stage. Flax is more tolerant to MCPA than 2,4-D, but 2,4-D amine may be preferred when MCPA resistant weeds are present. Rates over 1.25 L/ha may cause a delay in maturity which is usually offset by increased yield caused by weed control. Increasing water volume to 110 to 170 L/ha will reduce the possibility of delayed maturity.

#### Corn

Emergence - Use 1.25 L 2,4-D DEA 600/ha between first emergence and when corn plants are 15 cm tall.

Post-Emergence - Treat with 420 mL to 920 mL/ha when corn plants are 15 to 20 cm tall and most weeds have germinated but are still in seedling stage. Use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not cultivate until at least 2 weeks after treatment.

#### APPLICATION

Suggested Amounts of 2,4-D DEA 600 for Weed Control in Cereals (not underseeded) and Flax

Mixed Weedy Growth	Stage of Weed Kind of Weather	L/ha	Hectares Treated/L
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Susceptible weeds such as: mustard (except dog and green tansy), bluebur, burdock, cocklebur, field horsetail, field pennycress, goatsbeard, prickly lettuce, hoary cress, kochia, lambsquarters, plantain, ragweeds, Russian pigweed, shepherd's purse, annual sunflower, sweet clover, vetch, wild radish.	Seedling (2-4 leaves) Growing rapidly	580 mL	1.7
	Weeds in bud Dry or cool weather Heavy infestation	910 mL	1.1
Harder to kill weeds such as: biennial wormwood, docks, dandelion, dog mustard, field peppergrass, hairy galinsoga, hedge bindweed, ladythumb, oakleaf goosefoot, red-root pigweed, Russian thistle, smartweed, annual sowthistle, tansy, tartary buckwheat, tumbleweed, blue lettuce*, Canada thistle*, field bindweed*, leafy spurge*, perennial sowthistle*.	Seedling (2-4 leaves) Growing rapidly	1.0+	1
	Weeds in bud Dry or cool weather Heavy infestation	1.5+	0.7

+ The higher rates may cause deformities and delayed maturity which will be offset by a higher relative yield from a less weedy crop.

\* Top growth control only.

#### Asparagus

Treat asparagus with 2,4-D DEA 600 following a cultivation just before the first spears appear. Use 2.9 L/ha. Treatment may be repeated at end of cutting season.

Established Grasses: Eastern Canada

For the control of yellow rocket and other susceptible winter annual weeds, spray with 1.7 L of 2,4-D DEA 600/ha. Application should be made in early fall.

Established Alfalfa and Grasses

Western Canada - To control susceptible perennials or winter annuals, spray with 2,4-D DEA 600 and 920 mL to 1.7 L/ha before growth of legumes and grasses starts in the spring.

#### Grass pasture and Turf Weed Control

For lawns, pastures and other turf areas, use 2.3 to 3.5 L of 2,4-D DEA 600 in not less than 450 L of water.

#### WARNING

Do not use on lawns of creeping grasses such as bent, except for spot spraying, or on freshly seeded turf until grass has become well established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - NON-CROP USE

##### Ground Application

Apply 50-1000 L of spray solution per hectare depending on the type of application system being used. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage.

##### Aerial Application (Including fixed and rotary wing aircraft)

Apply a minimum of 30 L of spray solution per hectare depending on the type of application system being used. Use boom pressures of 235 kPa or less. Avoid placing nozzles where spray will enter wing tip vortices.

##### General Weed control

For taller weed growth such as in vacant lots, on roadsides and along fence rows, sufficient spray solution should be used to wet all foliage thoroughly. Use 2,4-D DEA 600 at the rate of 3.3 L per hectare. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle, may require repeated applications as new growth appears.

#### USE PRECAUTIONS

##### WARNING

##### For Aerial Application

Do not spray when winds exceed 8 kmph. Do not spray in dead calm near sensitive plants. The "cloud" of suspended droplets may drift onto sensitive

plants when the wind comes up. Spray only when wind is blowing away from a sensitive crop, shelterbelt or garden.

#### Sensitive Plants

Vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and other desirable plants are sensitive to 2,4-D even in minute quantities. Care should be taken to avoid spraying these types of plants or allowing spray mist to drift onto these plants during both their growing and dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. At higher temperatures, vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.

This product may cause damage to lawns or pastures if applied before the grass is well established. In addition, most legumes may be damaged or killed.

Allow 24 hours between application of product and grazing/cutting for hay.

#### STORAGE

This product must be stored away from fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fungicides or other herbicides intended for use on 2,4-D sensitive crops.

#### USE

When the container is empty triple rinse and add the rinse water to the spray tank. Care must be taken during application to avoid contaminating irrigation ditches or domestic water supplies. Wash equipment thoroughly after use. Do not use same sprayer for other susceptible crops.

#### CONTAINER DISPOSAL

1. Rinse the emptied container thoroughly and add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Follow provincial instructions for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal.
3. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use.
4. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.
5. For information of the disposal of unused, unwanted product and the cleaning of spills, contact the regional office of Conservation and Protection, Environment Canada.

NOTE: Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Provincial agricultural authorities issue recommendations to fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

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