

85.12.31

AMINE "500" 2,4-D

COMMERCIAL

LIQUID HERBICIDE

NET CONTENTS: 10 litres

GUARANTEE:

2,4-D equivalent470 g/L

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

REGISTRATION NO.: 3,186

PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

DANGER

POISON

GREEN CROSS

Division of CIBA-GEIGY CANADA LTD.,
6860 Century Avenue,
Mississauga, Ontario
L5N 2W5

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Litres of AMINE "500" 2,4-D per hectare (not underseeded to legumes)

Crop	Susceptible Weeds*	More Resistant Weeds**
Wheat, barley, rye, corn	0.7 L (0.35 kg a.i.)to 1.1 L (0.55 kg a.i.)	1.25 L (0.63 kg a.i.)to 1.78 L (0.85 kg a.i.)
Flax	0.45 L (0.22 kg a.i.)to 0.7 L (0.35 kg a.i.)	0.55 L (0.28 kg a.i.)to 1.1 L (0.55 kg a.i.)

*Susceptible Weeds: Mustards, prostrate pigweed, Russian pigweed, wild

radish, ragweeds, shepherd's-purse, thyme-leaved spurge, stinkweed, common burdock, bluebur, cocklebur, flixweed, goat's-beard, kochia, lamb's quarters, prickly lettuce.

****More Resistant Weeds:** Buckwheats, hairy galinsoga, goosefoot, lady's-thumb, dog mustard, common pepper-grass, redroot pigweed, pineappleweed, purslane, Russian thistle, smartweeds, annual sow-thistle, biennial wormwood.

DOSAGE: The amount of Amine "500" 2,4-D to use within any of the ranges suggested above will be influenced by the following factors:

- a) **Stage of Weed Growth:** Annual plants are generally more susceptible when young and resistance increases with advancing maturity. Perennial plants are usually less susceptible than annuals and are most successfully controlled at the bud or very early bloom stage.
- b) **Growing conditions:** Plants are usually more susceptible to 2,4-D when they are growing rapidly. Adequate soil moisture assists the action of 2,4-D.
- c) **Species of Weed:** Various weeds react differently to 2,4-D.

HIGHER RATES: The higher rates given above are recommended under drier conditions, for weeds that are partially resistant to 2,4-D and for crops that are heavily infested with weeds. Under certain conditions these higher rates may cause injury to the crop, but this will frequently be offset by a higher relative yield from a less weedy crop.

STAGE OF GROWTH TO TREAT CROPS:

Spring Wheat and Barley: Should not be treated until expansion of the fourth leaf or approximately when the plants are 15 cm in height. Treatments can then be safely made until early boot stage and again from soft dough stage to hard dough stage.

Winter Wheat and Rye: Can be treated in dosages that will control most annual and winter annual broadleaved weeds in the spring from the time the crop commences growth to early boot stage.

Oats: This crop is more sensitive to 2,4-D than wheat or barley, especially from emergence to the 6-leaf stage. It is advisable to use MCPA on oats instead of 2,4-D.

Corn: Spray corn over the top (non-directed) up to the 15 cm stage (leaf extended). If corn is taller than 15 cm, use drop pipes to direct spray away

from corn leaves.

Flax: (Linseed or Oil Flax only): Should be treated as soon as weed growth warrants, provided the flax plants have formed 3 to 4 leaves. Severe damage is liable to occur if the treatment is done after the early bud stage. For control of green foxtail (annual grass) T.C.A. may be combined with the Amine "500" spray. Apply 4.5 to 6.75 kg of T.C.A. per hectare using at least 10 L of diluted Amine "500" spray to dissolve each kg of T.C.A.

OTHER USES: On Lawns, Fairways, Parks, Estates, Pastures, etc.: Use 1.5 to 2.75 L of Amine "500" 2,4-D in the amount of water required to cover one hectare. Spray when weeds are actively growing. Bent grasses and clovers may be damaged by the treatment. For small areas use 30 mL per 100 m² in water to cover.

Shrubby Growth: Use 3.75 L of Green Cross Amine "500" 2,4-D plus 25 kg of Sodium Chlorate in 1000 L of water. Apply at the rate of 800 to 1500 L per hectare. The mixture of 2,4-D and Sodium Chlorate has been found exceedingly effective in limited areas of Canada. In other areas the combination does not appear to have any advantages or has not been tried, and the 2,4-D alone can be used. Perennial Weeds, Roadsides, Fence Lines, Irrigation Ditches, etc.: Use 2.75 to 4.25 L of Green Cross Amine "500" in the amount of water required to cover 1 hectare. Spray early before the weeds are mature.

Strawberries: On first year plants use 1.1 L per hectare four weeks after planting. Do not apply when runners are rooting or during flower bud formation after mid-August until fall dormancy. On older plants use 2 L per hectare during a period of four weeks after picking season. Do not apply after mid-August until fall dormancy.

Raspberries: Use 1.1 L per hectare. Apply anytime except when canes are in bloom. Avoid spraying tips of new shoots.

WARNING:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Keep in original container during storage. Destroy empty container. Do not allow spray, spray mist, visible or invisible vapours, or air containing mist or vapours to contact plants other than those being sprayed. If 2,4-D susceptible plants are growing within a distance of 0.4 km from the area being sprayed, spray only when there is a light breeze away from the susceptible plants. Spray drifting can be reduced by using low pressure, coarse sprays and drop nozzles. Susceptible crops include grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, sunflowers beans, turnips, cauliflower and cabbages, as well as many other field vegetable, ornamental and fruit crops. Do not contaminate streams, lakes, ponds, irrigation water, water used for livestock or for domestic purposes. Do not store open

container near seeds, feeds, fertilizers or pesticides, including insecticides, fungicides and weedkillers other than those containing 2,4-D or brushkiller. Sprayers which have contained 2,4-D should not be used to apply other pesticides to 2,4-D susceptible crops.

FIRST AID: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. In case of contact with eyes, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If swallowed, induce vomiting and obtain prompt medical attention.

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.

PROTECT FROM FREEZING 0'C

PRACTICAL MIXING CHART

HOW TO USE MIXING CHART

1. Pick out the dosage rate in grams of 2,4-D acid you wish to use and follow column down.
2. Pick out your tank size and follow column across chart until it meets the desired dosage column.
3. The quantity in the space where these two columns meet is the amount of 2,4-D required to make one tank of mixture.

EXAMPLE: The arrows indicate an example of how to use the chart. The desired dosage is 350 g of acid per ha. The sprayer tank size is 360 litres. As indicated by following the arrows to where they meet, the amount of Amine "500" 2,4-D required to make one 360 litre tank of mixture is 5.6 litres.

Litres Water (Tank size)	Hectares Covered at 45 L/ha	Desired Dosage Rate in Grams Acid Per Hectare							
		350	425	500	550	625	700	775	850
		Amount of 2,4-D in Litres							
360	8	5.6	6.8	8	8.8	10	11.2	12.4	13.6
450	10	7	8.5	10	11	12.5	14	15.5	17
540	12	8.4	10	12	13	15	16.8	18.6	20.4
700	15.5	10.8	13	15	17	19.4	21.7	24	26.4
900	20	14	17	20	22	25	28	31	34
1400	31	22	26.4	31	34	39	43.4	48	52.7
1800	40	28	34	40	44	50	56	62	68

CAUTION: The above chart is based upon a tractor speed of 6.4 kilometres per hour (km/h) and a spraying pressure of 250 kPa. Other pressures and speeds will vary the dosage of acid applied per hectare.

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