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General Directions for Use

2, 4, 5-T AMINE BRUSH KILLER

Monsanto 2, 4, 5-T Amine Brush Killer is formulated to control certain herbaceous and woody plants resistant to 2, 4-D, growing on rights-of-way, fence rows, industrial areas and ditches. It is designed for application after dilution only with water. Although this product is non-volatile, care must be exercised as outlined in the Warning to prevent drift while spraying. Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label.

Monsanto 2, 4, 5-T Amine Brush Killer produces best results when applied to weeds and brush growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Thorough coverage is important. Amine brush killers sometimes work more slowly and thoroughly on brush than esters, and final extent of kill may not be completely apparent until the year after application.

2, 4, 5-T ESTER BRUSH KILLER

2, 4, 5-T Ester Brush Killer effectively controls many woody plants resistant to 2, 4-D formulations. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible portion of crop has begun to form. It is applied after dilution with water or oil, and may be used in ground equipment or in airplane sprayers. Add Monsanto 2, 4, 5-T Ester Brush Killer to spray tanks while filling, and mix thoroughly.

2, 4, 5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER BRUSH KILLER

2, 4, 5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer effectively controls many woody plants resistant to 2, 4-D formulations. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. It is much less volatile than either isopropyl or butyl esters, but should always be used with care as recommended in the warning. Monsanto 2, 4, 5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer is applied after dilution with water or oil, and may be used in ground equipment or in airplane sprayers. Add 2, 4, 5-T to spray tanks while filling, and mix thoroughly.

BRUSH BLITZ LOW VOLATILE ESTER BRUSH KILLER

BRUSH BLITZ is one of the most highly concentrated brush killers available: *Six pounds* of active brush killer concentrate per gallon. Covers 50% more ground than ordinary "4-pound/gallon" brush killers — costs less per acre to use.

BRUSH BLITZ effectively controls many woody plants resistant to 2, 4-D formulations. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. It is much less volatile than either isopropyl or butyl esters, but should always be used with care as recommended in the warning. Monsanto BRUSH BLITZ is applied after dilution with water or oil, and may be used in ground equipment or in airplane sprayers. Add to spray tanks while filling, and mix thoroughly.

The instructions given below should be considered as general ... specific recommendations regarding application, dosages, and timing of spray. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

FOR USE AS	AMOUNT TO USE	TIME TO USE	PRECAUTIONS
FOLIAGE SPRAY	4 quarts per 100 gallons of water. For small areas, use 3 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water.	Spring and summer.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Because Monsanto 2, 4, 5-T Amine Brush Killer works more slowly than ester sprays, it is best to wait until the following year before re-treating any species which may at first appear to be only slightly affected. This slower kill often permits more chemical to move to the roots, which eventually results in less regrowth. On species of brush which prove to be truly resistant, a basal spray or stump treatment with Monsanto 2, 4, 5-T Ester Brush Killer is recommended.

FOR USE AS	AMOUNT TO USE	TIME TO USE	PRECAUTIONS
FOLIAGE SPRAY	Ground Equipment: 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water. For small areas, use 2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water. Aerial Spray: Check with competent local authorities.	Late spring or summer. Check with competent local authorities.	Avoid spraying where drift or volatility may injure susceptible crops. Best results are usually obtained when plants are growing actively. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Re-treat missed areas and the more resistant species the following season.
BASAL SPRAY	1 gallon in 25 gallons diesel oil or kerosene. (In dormant seasons, reduce oil to 15 to 20 gallons.) For small areas, use ⅓ pint per gallon of oil.	Any season.	Avoid spraying where drift or volatility may injure susceptible crops. Drench bark on all sides from ground line up to 3 feet. For best results, allow treated brush to stand for at least a year before cutting.
STUMP TREATMENT	1-2 gallons in 50 gallons diesel oil or kerosene. For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil.	Any season.	Avoid spraying where drift or volatility may injure susceptible crops. Drench top and sides of stump and any exposed roots.

FOR USE AS	AMOUNT TO USE	TIME TO USE	PRECAUTIONS
FOLIAGE SPRAY	Ground Equipment: 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water. For small areas use 2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water. Aerial Spray: Check with competent local authorities.	Late spring or summer. Check with competent local authorities.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Best results are usually obtained when plants are growing actively. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Re-treat missed areas and the more resistant species the following season.
BASAL SPRAY	1 gallon in 25 gallons diesel oil or kerosene. (In dormant seasons, reduce oil to 15 to 20 gallons.) For small areas, use ⅓ pint per gallon of oil.	Any season.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Drench bark on all sides from ground line up to 3 feet. For best results, allow treated brush to stand for at least a year before cutting.
STUMP TREATMENT	1-2 gallons in 50 gallons diesel oil or kerosene. For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil.	Any season.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Drench top and sides of stump and any exposed roots.

FOR USE AS	AMOUNT TO USE	TIME TO USE	PRECAUTIONS
FOLIAGE SPRAY	Ground Equipment: 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water. For small areas, use 1 tablespoonful per gallon of water.	Late spring or summer. Check with competent local authorities.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Best results are usually obtained when plants are growing actively. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Re-treat missed areas and the more resistant species the following season.
BASAL SPRAY	5 to 6 pints in 25 gallons diesel oil or kerosene. (In dormant seasons, reduce oil to 15 to 20 gallons.) For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil.	Any season.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Drench bark on all sides from ground line up to 3 feet. For best results, allow treated brush to stand for at least a year before cutting.
STUMP TREATMENT	5 to 6 pints in 50 gallons diesel oil or kerosene. For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil.	Any season.	Avoid spraying where drift may injure susceptible crops. Drench top and sides of stump and any exposed roots.

Warning

Extreme care must be used when applying 2, 4, 5-T to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2, 4, 5-T should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Esters of 2, 4, 5-T produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2, 4, 5-T and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2, 4, 5-T.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2, 4, 5-T in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2, 4, 5-T than recommended.

Avoid contamination of irrigation water with this material.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

It is safest to use a separate sprayer for application of 2, 4, 5-T herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

MONSANTO AGRICULTURAL DIVISION • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63166

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2,4-D / 2,4,5-T
LOW VOLATILE ESTER

CAUTION

Monsanto

GENERAL INFORMATION

2,4-D 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer is formulated to control mixed species of susceptible herbaceous and woody plants growing on rangelands, on rights-of-way, fence rows, farmsteads, drainage ditches, and pastures. It is designed for application after a lotion with water or oil.

Plants susceptible to Monsanto 2,4-D/2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer include the following:

Alder	Elderberry	Maple
Ash	Elm	Oak
Brambles	Greenbrier	Osage orange
Brush	Wild grape	Sassafras
Buckwheat	Gum	Persimmon
Chinquapin	Hawthorn	Sassafras
Dogwood	Honeysuckle	Sumac
Hackberry	Locust	Willows

WARNING NOTICE

Monsanto Company warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage which are beyond the control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility with other products, the manner of its use or application, or the presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop. Monsanto makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy of the user or buyer, and the limit of the liability of Monsanto Company or any other seller, for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity of this product involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice, which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

WARNING — Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days. These esters may produce vapors after application which might injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more than recommended.

Toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply to any area not specified on the label.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.

It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The recommended rates for specific crops should be considered as general. Consult your ment station or extension service weed specialist for local recommendations regarding cation and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by

FOLIAGE SPRAY — For spraying foliage with ground equipment in spring or summer 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer thoroughly with 100 gallons of water while foliage. For small areas, use 2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water. Wetting of leaves, stems and bark is required for good results. Best results are usually obtained actively. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. Re-treat missed areas the following season.

If large trees are present it may be desirable to employ a basal spray or stump spray

This product may be applied at ¼ to 1 gallon of this product per acre by plane to susceptible brush on pastures or grazing land. Mix ¼ to 1 gallon of 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Low 1 gallon of oil and 3 gallons of water per acre. Consult your state agriculture exp service weed specialist for detailed recommendations. Avoid aerial treatments in susceptible crops. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after tr

BASAL SPRAY — Basal spray treatments may be made at any time during particularly useful for large standing trees, or more resistant species. Mix 1 gallon Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 25 gallons of diesel oil or kerosene and thoroughly line up to 3 feet. If application is made during dormant season, use 1 gallon in 15 areas, use ½ pint per gallon of oil. For best results, allow treated brush to stand for

STUMP TREATMENT — Cut stumps may also be treated at any season to prevent dilute 2 gallons of Monsanto 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer in 50 ga and thoroughly treat top and sides of stump and any exposed roots. More resistant in 50 gallons of oil. For small areas, use ½ pint per gallon of oil.

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MONSANTO COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

Monsanto

2,4-D / 2,4,5-T
LOW VOLATILE ESTER

0070

FORMATION

ter Brush Killer is formulated
ceptible herbaceous and woody
on rights-of-way, fence-rows,
, and pastures. It is designed
either water or oil.

,4-D, 2,4,5-T Butyl Ester Brush

Gum
Hawthorn
Honeysuckle
Locust
Maple
Oak
Osage orange
Poison ivy
Sassafras
Salmonberry
Sumac
Willows

G NOTICE

hat this material conforms to the
bel and is reasonably fit for the
rections for use. This product is
ding that the buyer assumes all
h may result in loss or damage
of the seller, such as for example
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ntability. The exclusive remedy of
ment of the liability of Monsanto
for any and all losses, injuries or
e or handling of this product shall
by the user or buyer for the
ved. The buyer and all users are
r terms of this notice, which may
r written agreement.

2,4-D/2,4,5-T BUTYL ESTER

BRUSH KILLER

[redacted]

CAUTION

[redacted]

Monsanto

WARNING—Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days. Esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more than recommended.

Toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply to any area not specified on the label.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.

It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing 1 volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for 1 day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The recommended rates for specific crops should be considered as general. Consult your state agricultural [illegible] ment station or extension service weed specialist for local recommendations regarding dosages [illegible] cation and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

FOLIAGE SPRAY—For spraying foliage with ground equipment in spring or summer, mix 3 to 4 quarts of 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Butyl Ester Brush Killer thoroughly with 100 gallons of water in the spray tank. For small areas, use 2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water. Mix thoroughly. Complete spray coverage of foliage and bark is required for good results. Best results are usually obtained when plants are growing [illegible] moisture may cause less effective control. Re-treat missed areas and the more resistant species [illegible]

If large trees are present it may be desirable to employ a basal spray or stump spray described below.

This product may be applied at ½ to 1 gallon of this product per acre by plane to control [illegible] ceptible brush on pastures or grazing land. Mix ½ to 1 gallon of 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Butyl Ester Brush Killer [illegible] of oil and 3 gallons of water per acre. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for detailed recommendations. Avoid [illegible] treatments or areas where drift or vapors may [illegible] ceptible crops. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

BASAL SPRAY—Basal spray treatments may be made at any time during winter or summer. This [illegible] particularly useful for large standing trees, or more resistant species. Mix 1 gallon of Monsanto 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Butyl Ester Brush Killer with 25 gallons of diesel oil or kerosene and drench bark on all sides from ground [illegible] to 3 feet. If application is made during dormant season, use 1 gallon in 15 to 20 gallons of oil.

For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil

For best results, allow brush to stand for at least a year before cutting.

STUMP TREATMENT—Cut stumps may also be treated at any season to prevent regrowth. For [illegible] dilute 2 gallons of Monsanto 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Butyl Ester Brush Killer in 50 gallons of diesel oil or [illegible] thoroughly treat top and sides of stump and any exposed roots. More resistant species may require [illegible] 50 gallons of oil.

For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil.

[illegible]

MONSANTO COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DIVISION ST. LOUIS MO. U.S.A.

Monsanto

2,4-D/2,4,5-T BUTYL ESTER

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MATION

...h Killer is formulated to ...erbaceous and woody plants ... industrial areas and drain... ...tion after dilution only with ...outlined in the Warning to

...rush Killer produces best re... ...brush growing rapidly. Lack of ...e control. Thorough coverage ...ometimes work more slowly and ... and final extent of kill may not ... year after application.

...2,4-D/2,4,5-T Amine Brush Killer

...berry	Oak
	Osage Orange
...rbrier	Poison Ivy
... Grape	Wild Rose
...et Gum	Salmonberry
...thorn	Sassafras
...kory	Sumac
...neysuckle	Virginia Creeper
...curst	Willows
...aple	

2,4-D/2,4,5-T

AMINE

WARNING

Monsanto

WARNING—Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift onto such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressure when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more than recommended.

Keep containers closed when not in use and do not reuse for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.

It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment (including hoses and nozzles) with water containing one volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

The recommended rates ... ment station or extension service weed specialist for local ... governed in certain areas by local ... cation and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local ...

For spraying foliage in spring or summer, mix 3 to 4 quarts Monsanto 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Amine Brush ... with 100 gallons of water by adding to the spray tank while filling. For small areas use ... of water. Mix thoroughly. Good results require complete spray coverage of leaves, stems and ... to 8 feet tall may be treated, and best results will be obtained when plants are growing actively ... has fully developed. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control.

Because Monsanto 2,4-D 2,4,5-T Amine Brush Killer works more slowly than other sprays, it is best to ... following year before retreating any species which may at first appear to be only slightly affected ... often permits more chemical to move to the roots, which eventually results in less regrowth.

On species of brush which prove to be truly resistant, a basal spray or stump treatment with Monsanto 2,4,5-T ... Volatile Ester Brush Killer is recommended.

TREE INJECTION—To kill undesirable trees for timber stand improvement use undiluted in an ... injector at the rate of 1 cc per injection. Inject around the tree at 6 inches or less above the ground line ... spacing should be 2½ inches apart or less.

WARNING NOTICE

Monsanto Company warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reason... ably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the ... that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage which are beyond ... control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility with other products, the manner of use ... cation, or the presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop. Monsanto makes ... express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy of the user or buyer ... of the liability of Monsanto Company or any other seller, for any and all losses, injuries or damages ... the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity ... this product involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice, which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

MONSANTO COMPANY — AGRICULTURAL DIVISION — ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.

Monsanto

2,4-D/2,4,5-T

AMINE

00709

most highly concentrated 2,4-D/ : Six pounds of active brush killer sets 50% greater area, gallon for d gallon" brush killers—costs you concentration means you need carry

al balance of ingredients that gives power. It sticks...spreads...penetra- d bark for root-deep kill. BRUSH-O- ly plants by working deep into the

INFORMATION

plant clearance, rights-of-way, fence drainage ditches, to control mixed

lage spray, use during late spring or rush is growing most rapidly. Lack of h control. To control hardy brush or rk spray during any season. Apply a uring any season to control resprouting.

Birch	Osage Orange
Hawthorn	Salmonberry
Honeysuckle	Poison Ivy
Locust	Sassafras
Maple	Sumac
Oak	Willows

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SUPER CONCENTRATE

BRUSH-O-CIDE

BRUSH KILLER

[illegible] mixed stand of woody brush

[illegible]

CAUTION [illegible]

[illegible]

NET CONTENTS [illegible] GALLON

Monsanto

WARNING—BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU SPRAY. Never apply BRUSH-O-CIDE except as recommended on this label, because use in any other way may result in damage or injury to persons, animals, or crops, or other unintended consequences. Crops such as tomatoes, cotton, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, peas, tobacco, or beans, and flowers or ornamentals are very susceptible to 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T herbicides, and should never be treated with BRUSH-O-CIDE. Do not allow the spray mist to drift onto desirable crops or plants—even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures to form coarse sprays that are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days. Although BRUSH-O-CIDE is formulated with low volatile esters of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, it may still release vapors after application that might injure sensitive plants nearby. Do not use BRUSH-O-CIDE in greenhouses.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, and white clover or other legumes should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made and localized turf injury can be tolerated.

Use of this herbicide may be governed by local regulations.

Large amounts of BRUSH-O-CIDE in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination.

Keep this container closed when not in use and do not reuse for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.

It is best to use a seperate sprayer for applying 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T herbicides. If you must use the same equipment for other spraying, thoroughly flush your entire spray unit with water immediately after use. Then fill the sprayer with water containing household ammonia (one quart to each 25 gallons of water) and allow to stand for one day. Finally, flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses, and nozzles, several times with water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Because of variations in climate or other factors, there are various expert opinions as to the best rate [illegible] Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for their [illegible] mendations on type of application, dosages, and timing of use. You may wish to follow their recommen[illegible] which may vary somewhat from those given below.

CAUTION: Do not use until you have read the "WARNING" on this label.

FOLIAGE SPRAY: To spray with ground equipment, use 2½ quarts with 100 gallons of water. [illegible] the spray tank, and mix thoroughly. For small areas, use 1½ tablespoons per gallon of water. [illegible] thoroughly wet all leaves and stems. Respray missed areas and more resistant species the following [illegible] treat large trees, use a basal or stump spray as described below.

This product may be applied at 2½ quarts per acre by plane to control mixed species of susceptible brush on range land. Mix 2½ quarts of BRUSH-O-CIDE in 1 gallon of oil and 3 gallons of water per acre. Consult your state agri- cultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for the method and rate of treatment which [illegible] been most successful in your area. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

BASAL SPRAY: This is more effective than a foliage spray on most large trees or resistant brush species such as maple, oak, elm, or ash. Mix 5 to 6 pints of BRUSH-O-CIDE with 25 gallons of diesel oil or kerosene. For small areas, use ¼ pint per gallon of oil. Drench the bark on all sides from the ground up to a height of 3 feet [illegible] any exposed roots. During the dormant season, use 6 pints of BRUSH-O-CIDE mixed with 15 to 20 gallons [illegible] For best results, allow the treated brush to stand for at least a year before cutting.

STUMP SPRAY: For most species, mix 6 quarts in 50 gallons of diesel oil or kerosene. For small areas, use [illegible] tablespoonfuls per gallon of oil. Thoroughly soak top and sides of stump and any exposed roots. For more resistant species, such as oak, elm, maple or ash, use 12 quarts of BRUSH-O-CIDE in 50 gallons of oil.

WARNING NOTICE

Monsanto Company warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reason- ably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage which are beyond the control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility with other products, the manner of its use or appli- cation, or the presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop. Monsanto makes no [illegible] express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy of the user or buyer and the [illegible] of the liability of Monsanto Company or any other seller, for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity of this product involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice which [illegible] not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

816.59-100.10 (USDA Reg. No. 524-[illegible]

MONSANTO COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DIVISION ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.[illegible]

Monsanto BRUSH-O-CIDE

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