

HI-DEP[®]

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

Controls Thistles, Wild Roses, and Many Other Listed Broadleaf Weeds and Brush in Pastures

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 33.2%
 Diethanolamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 16.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS 50.5%
 TOTAL 100.0%

This Product Contains:

3.8 lbs. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 38.6%.
 Isomer Specific By AOAC Methods.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER - PELIGRO

Si Usted no entiende la 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.)

KEEP FROM FREEZING



**READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.
 OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND
 FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist or vapor.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are natural rubber, natural rubber blends and laminates. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- protective eyewear,
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- chemical-resistant gloves when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

Engineering Controls for aerial application: 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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Users should 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

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-800-5556 for emergency medical treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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 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

(cont. on next page)

Agricultural Use Requirements (cont.)

enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 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:

- coveralls,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material,
- shoes plus socks and protective eyewear

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.

Reentry Statement: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

1. USE INSTRUCTIONS

Hi-Dep® Broadleaf Herbicide consists of the dimethylamine and diethanolamine salts of 2,4-D especially formulated for low volume applications with aerial and ground equipment. This product must be applied in compliance with the pesticide regulations of the state in which application is made. Check with local authorities regarding regulations which may affect the application of this product.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Use spray volumes equal to or greater than 2 gallon per acre. This minimum spray volume is a requirement of the 2,4-D Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED). Spray volume at this minimum provide more effective weed control and better economy.

AIRCRAFT SPECIFICATIONS (FIXED WING OR ROTARY WING): Number of nozzles required to obtain desired volume per acre is dependent on swath width and speed of aircraft. Nozzles should be positioned between 135° and 175° from direction of flight for fixed wing. **DO NOT APPLY THROUGH BECO-MIST NOZZLE SYSTEMS.** See manufacturer's technical bulletin regarding nozzles and application specifications.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply in water, 2 to 10 gallons total solution per acre with conventional equipment. Low spray volumes (2 to 5 gallons per acre) may provide more effective weed control and better economy.

PRECAUTION FOR PAINTS AND COATINGS OF AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER VEHICLES: Undiluted spray droplets may damage the paint, coating, or finish of vehicles. Vehicles should not be sprayed. If accidental exposure does occur, then the vehicle should be washed before the spray droplets dry.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

	PERENNIAL WEEDS	
Artichoke	Goldenrod	St. Johnswort
Aster	Ground ivy	Stinging nettle
Austrian fieldcress	Healall	Strawberry (wild)
Bindweed	Hemlock	Tall buttercup
Blackeyed susan	Ironweed	Tanweed
Blue lettuce	Knapweed (spotted)	(swamp smartweed)
Canada thistle	Russian, diffuse)	Toadflax
Catnip	Leafy spurge	Vervain
Chicory	Locoweed	Whitetop
Clover (many types)	Mugwort	(hoary cress)
Coffeeweed	Nettles	Wild garlic
Dandelion	Orange hawkweed	Wild onion
Dock	Povertyweed	Wild sweet potato
Dogbane	Rush, slender	Yellow rocket
Dogfennel	Sowthistle	

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS

Beggarticks	Cockle	Goosefoot
Bitterweed	Cocklebur	Groundsel
Black medic	Croton	Gumweed
Broomweed	Devilsclaw	Henbit
Bull thistle	Falseflax	Jewelweed
Burdock	Fleabane (daisy)	Jimsonweed
Carpetweed	Flixweed	Jim Hill mustard
Catchweed bedstraw	Frenchweed	(Tumble mustard)
Chickweed	Galinisoga	Kochia
Cinquefoil	Goatsbeard	(cont. on next column)

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS (cont.)

Knotweed	Pennycress	Sunflower
Lambsquarters	Pepperweed	Tansy mustard
Lettuce (wild)	Pigweed (redroot)	Tansy ragwort
Mallow	Plantain	Tumbleweed
Marestail	Prickly lettuce	Tumble pigweed
(horseweed)	Primrose	Velvetleaf
Marijuana	Puncturevine	Vetch
Marshelder	Radish (wild)	Wild carrot
Mediterranean sage	Ragweed	Wild parsnip
Miners lettuce	Russian thistle	Wild turnip
Morningglory	Scotch thistle	Witchweed
(annual)	Shepherd's purse	Wormwood
Musk thistle	Sneezeweed	Yellow starthistle
Mustard	Sowthistle (common)	
Parsnip	Spanish needles	

ALSO CERTAIN 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE WOODY PLANTS

Big sagebrush	Hazel	Poison oak
Buckbrush	Locust	Rabbitbrush
Cedar	Macartney rose	Sagebrush
Chamise	Manzanita	Shinnery oak
Cherokee rose	Multiflora rose	Sumac
Coastal sage	Pine	Tropical soda apple
Elderberry	Poison ivy	Willow

To convert local recommendations into Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide use the following table:							
2,4-D acid equivalent (a.e.)	16 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	6 oz.	4 oz.	2.7 oz.	2 oz.
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide	32 fl. oz.	24 fl. oz.	16 fl. oz.	12 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz.	6 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.

2. SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants. Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements. Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for ground boom application. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Additional requirements for aerial applications. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Quick Reference Rates for Crop. See specific crops sections for complete use directions and precautions on following pages.

Broadcast Dosage Rates For Ground And Aerial Applications

Application Schedule	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations (more likely to injure crop) ²
WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, AND TRITICALE		
Spring postemergence wheat, barley, rye, triticale	1/4 to 1.5 pints/A	1.5 to 2.5 pints/A
Spring postemergence oats	1/2 to 1 pint/A	1.5 to 2 pints/A
Preharvest ³ (hard dough stage) wheat, barley, oats, rye	1 pint/A	—
CORN¹ (THIS PRODUCT IS INTENDED ONLY FOR YELLOW AND WHITE CORN USED FOR GRAIN, FODDER, OR SILAGE.)		
Preplant or Preemergence	2 pints/A	—
Postemergence ³ (up to 8 inches tall)	1/2 to 1 pint/A	—
Postemergence ³ (8 inches to tasseling) (use only directed spray)	1 pint/A	—
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints/A	2 to 3 pints/A
GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)¹		
Postemergence (6 to 8 inches tall)	2/3 to 1 pint/A	—
Postemergence (8 to 15 inches tall) (use only directed spray)	1 pint/A	1.5 to 2 pints/A
RICE		
Post emergent	1 to 2.5 pints/A	2 to 3 pints/A
SUGARCANE		
Preemergent	2 to 4 pints/A	—
Post emergent	2 to 4 pints/A	—

¹Corn and sorghum hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, obtain information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific hybrids and spray only those known to be tolerant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep off corn leaves.

²The higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as dry conditions, especially in areas west of the Mississippi River. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

³Apply after the hard dough or dent stage (corn) or after the hard dough stage (wheat) by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting.

3. WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE

Broadcast Dosage Rates For Ground And Aerial Applications To Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, and Triticale.			
Application Schedule	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations (more likely to injure crop) ¹	Recommended Spray Volume
Spring postemergence wheat, barley, rye, triticale	1/4 to 1.5 pints/A	1.5 to 2.5 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A
Spring postemergence oats	1/2 to 1 pint/A	1.5 to 2 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A
Preharvest ² (hard dough stage) wheat, barley, oats, rye	1 pint/A	—	2 to 10 gal/A

¹The higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as dry conditions, especially in areas west of the Mississippi River. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

²Apply after the hard dough stage (wheat) by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on cereal grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye, and triticale)				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post emergent	2.5 pints/A (1.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	14 Days
Preharvest	1.0 pints/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	14 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3.5 pints (1.75 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.

Post emergent: Spray after crop begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage.

Preharvest: To control large weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the hard dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well.

WHEAT - PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS: Post emergent: Apply 2 pints of product per acre when weeds are in bud stage, but do not spray crop in the boot to dough stage. The rate of 2 pints of product per acre (1.0 pound acid equivalent per acre) can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatments are suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SMALL GRAINS:	
Products	Amount of Product
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide + Gleen [®] *	1 pint/A + 1/6 to 1/3 ounce/A

*Gleen[®] has been withdrawn from Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nebraska Panhandle, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Texas Panhandle, and Wyoming. Still available in South Central Plains and Pacific Northwest. Consult your local DuPont representative for specific recommendations.

4. CORN¹ (This product is intended only for yellow and white corn used for grain, fodder, or silage.)

Broadcast Dosage Rates For Ground And Aerial Applications To Corn.			
Application Schedule	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations (more likely to injure crop) ²	Recommended Spray Volume
Preplant or Preemergence	2 pints/A	—	2 to 10 gal/A
Postemergence ¹ (up to 8 inches tall)	1/2 to 1 pint/A	—	2 to 10 gal/A
Postemergence ¹ (8 inches to tasseling) (use only directed spray)	1 pint/A	—	2 to 10 gal/A
Preharvest ³	1 to 2 pints/A	2 to 2.5 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A

¹Corn hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, obtain information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific hybrids and spray only those known to be tolerant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep off corn leaves.

²The higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as dry conditions, especially in areas west of the Mississippi River. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

³Apply after the hard dough or dent stage by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on corn.					
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preplant or Preemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	NA	NA
Postemergent	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	7 Days
Preharvest	2.5 pints/A (1.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	7 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 5.5 pints (2.75 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Do not harvest for grain for 7 days following application.

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS FOR NO-TILLAGE AND REDUCED TILLAGE CORN: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide may be applied prior to planting corn with conservation tillage systems. In no-tillage or reduced tillage systems where corn is planted in previous crop residues, established sod, stale seedbeds, or broadleaf cover crops, Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide will control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain cover crops, Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide will not control unemerged broadleaf weeds and may not control the regrowth of certain perennial weeds.

To control emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints of product per acre with spray volumes of 2-10 gallons per acre with ground equipment prior to planting. For less susceptible weeds, tank mixtures are recommended.

To control established legume sod (alfalfa and red clover) or legume cover crops, apply 2 pints of product per acre with spray volumes of 2-10 gallons per acre with ground equipment. Allow 4 to 6 inches of growth for alfalfa and red clover prior to the herbicide application. For improved control of these legumes, Banvel® Herbicide or Clarity™ Herbicide tank mixtures are recommended.

TANK MIXTURES FOR PREPLANT APPLICATIONS FOR NO-TILLAGE AND REDUCED TILLAGE CORN: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, may be applied in combination with one or more of the following herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds. These tank mixtures must be used according to the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Follow the labeling of each companion product for precautionary statements, directions for use, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. In addition, certain states or geographic regions may have established dosage rate limitations. Consult your State Pesticide Control Agency for additional information regarding the maximum use rates.

This product may be tank mixed with (but not limited to) these herbicides for preplant applications for corn with conservation tillage systems:	
Common Name	Trade Names, Including But Not Limited To:
atrazine	AAtrex® Nine-O®
atrazine and dicamba	Marksman® Herbicide
atrazine and metolachlor	Bicep® 6L Herbicide
dicamba	Banvel® Herbicide
	Clarity™ Herbicide
glyphosate	Roundup® Herbicide
metolachlor	Dual® Herbicide
	Dual Magnum™

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FERTILIZER/HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS FOR CORN: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, can be tank mixed with fluid fertilizers. Fertilizer solutions and fertilizer suspensions will vary in density, viscosity, and nutrient analysis and will react differently than water in tank mixture combinations. Because manufacturers may change formulations, the compatibility of tank mixture combinations needs to be verified on a small scale before the tank mixtures are prepared for field applications. ALWAYS CONDUCT A JAR TEST FOR COMPATIBILITY BEFORE PREPARING TANK MIXTURES.

The jar test can be conducted by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. If the mixture separates after standing and can be mixed readily by shaking, then the mixture can be used and applied with spray equipment providing continuous agitation. If large flakes, sludge, gels or other precipitates form, or if a separate oily layer or oil globules appear, then the herbicide and the liquid fertilizer should not be prepared as a tank mixture.

ALWAYS PREMIX HI-DEP BROADLEAF HERBICIDE WITH WATER BEFORE ADDING TO FLUID FERTILIZERS. For liquid nitrogen solutions such as U.A.N., use a premix of 1 part of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide with 4 parts of water or use a premix with a 1:4 ratio of product to water. For other fluid fertilizers such as suspensions, use a premix of 1 part of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide with 50 to 60 parts of water.

Use fluid fertilizers at rates and application schedules that are recommended your State Agricultural Extension Service or fertilizer suppliers.

PREEMERGENCE: Apply to soil after planting but before corn emerges.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE: Corn height up to 8 inches, or from the spike stage until 5-leaf corn, or up to 3 weeks after emergence. Apply 0.5 to 1.0 pint of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide per acre as a broadcast treatment. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the broadcast rate of 0.5 pint per acre. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after application to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness.

LATE POSTEMERGENCE: Corn height greater than 8 inches, or from 6-leaf corn until tasseling, or later than 3 weeks after emergence. Use nozzle extensions or drop nozzles for a directed spray to the inter-row areas only (See Diagram 1). Ensure uniform coverage of target weeds. Direct the spray beneath the corn canopy away from base of the corn plants. Minimize the coverage of the corn leaves and avoid spray deposits in the whorl. Do not apply from tasseling to the hard dough or denting stage.

Diagram 1: Spray pattern of an even spray nozzle for inter-row applications.



The broadcast dosage rates must be adjusted for this inter-row application. Specifically, multiply the broadcast dosage rate times the fraction of the row width covered by the spray pattern. Or, use the formulas below to compute the proper dosage rate and spray volumes for this inter-row method of application.

Dosage Rates per Treated Acre =	$\frac{\text{Spray band width, inches}}{\text{Row width, inches}}$	x Broadcast Dosage Rate per Acre
Spray Volume per Treated Acre =	$\frac{\text{Spray band width, inches}}{\text{Row width, inches}}$	x Broadcast Spray Volume per Acre

TANK MIXTURES FOR EARLY POSTEMERGENCE AND LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CORN: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, may be applied in combination with one or more of the following herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds. These tank mixtures must be used according to the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Follow the labeling of each companion product for precautionary statements, directions for use, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered.

Product Name	Early Postemergent Applications Rate per Application	Late Postemergent Applications Rate per Application
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide plus Banvel® Herbicide	Not recommended	1/4 pint/A (0.125 lb 2,4-D ae/A)
	Not recommended	1/2 pint/A (0.25 lb dicamba ae/A)
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide plus Buctri® Brand Herbicide	1/8 to 1/2 pint/A (0.06 to 0.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1/4 to 1/2 pint/A (0.125 to 0.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)
	1 pint/A (0.25 lb bromoxynil ae/A)	1.5 pints/A (0.38 lb bromoxynil ae/A)

PREHARVEST: After the hard dough stage, apply 1 to 2.5 pints of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide as a broadcast treatment with air or ground equipment. High dosage rates (1.5 to 2.5 pints of product per acre) are recommended to suppress bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, sunflower, and velvetleaf that may interfere with harvesting.

NOTE FOR ALL APPLICATION SCHEDULES: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only hybrids known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information. Follow all directions carefully and ensure proper sprayer calibration.

5. GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)¹

Broadcast Dosage Rates For Ground And Aerial Applications To Sorghum.			
Application Schedule	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations (more likely to injure crop) ²	Recommended Spray Volume
Postemergence (6 to 8 inches tall)	2/3 to 1 pint/A	—	2 to 10 gal/A
Postemergence (8 to 15 inches tall) (use only directed spray)	1 pint/A	1.5 to 2 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A

¹Sorghum hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D; some are easily injured. Before spraying, obtain information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific hybrids and spray only those known to be tolerant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep off sorghum foliage.

²The higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as dry conditions, especially in areas west of the Mississippi River. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Limitations on 2,4-D use on grain sorghum.				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Postemergent	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	30 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.0 pint (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not harvest grain for 30 days following application. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following applications.

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS FOR NO-TILLAGE AND REDUCED TILLAGE GRAIN SORGHUM(MILO): Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, may be applied prior to planting grain sorghum with conservation tillage systems. In no-tillage or reduced tillage systems where grain sorghum is planted in previous crop residues, established sod, stale seedbeds, or broadleaf cover crops, Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide will control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain cover crops. Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide will not control unemerged broadleaf weeds and may not control the regrowth of certain perennial weeds.

To control emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds, apply 1.5 pints of product per acre with spray volumes of 1 to 10 gallons per acre with ground equipment prior to planting. For less susceptible weeds or over-wintering weeds, tank mixtures are recommended.

TANK MIXTURES FOR PREPLANT APPLICATIONS FOR NO-TILLAGE AND REDUCED TILLAGE GRAIN SORGHUM: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, may be applied in combination with one or more of the following herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds. These tank mixtures must be used according to the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Follow the labeling of each companion product for precautionary statements, directions for use, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. In addition, certain states or geographic regions may have established dosage rate limitations. Consult your State Pesticide Control Agency for additional information regarding the maximum use rates.

This product may be tank mixed with (but not limited to) these herbicides for preplant applications for grain sorghum with conservation tillage systems:	
Common Name	Trade Names, Including But Not Limited To:
Atrazine	Aatrex® Nine-O®
Dicamba	Banvel® Herbicide
Glyphosate	Roundup® Herbicide

POSTEMERGENT APPLICATIONS FOR GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO): Postemergent applications of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide are recommended during the 4-leaf stage up to the boot stage of the grain sorghum. Broadcast applications are recommended for the 4 to 6-leaf stage of grain sorghum or approximately 14 to 21 days after emergence. Only directed sprays to the inter-rows are recommended for the 6-leaf stage until the boot stage of the grain sorghum or approximately 21 to 50 days after emergence.

Application Schedules for Grain Sorghum (Milo):

Avoid Spraying	Best Application Window			Avoid Spraying	
	Early Post-Emergence	Late Post-Emergence		Boot	Soft Dough
Emergence	2-Leaf Seedling	4-Leaf	6-Leaf	8-Leaf	
Approximate Days after Emergence	—	14	21	28	50
Plant height, inches	—	4	8	12	—
Types of Application	—	Broadcast	Drop nozzles only	—	—

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE: Grain sorghum height of 4 to 8 inches, or from 4-leaf until 6 leaf grain sorghum, or approximately 14 to 21 days after emergence. Apply 2/3 to 1 pint of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide per acre as a broadcast treatment. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperature. If it is necessary to apply under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint of product per acre.

LATE POSTEMERGENCE: Grain sorghum height greater than 8 inches, or from 6-leaf stage until boot stage of grain sorghum, or approximately 21 to 50 days after emergence. Use nozzle extensions or drop nozzles for a directed spray to the inter-row areas only. (See Diagram 1 shown in the instructions for corn.) Ensure uniform coverage of target weeds. Direct the spray beneath the sorghum canopy away from base of the grain sorghum plants. Minimize the coverage of the grain sorghum leaves and avoid spray deposits in the whorl. Do not apply after the boot stage of grain sorghum.

The broadcast dosage rates must be adjusted for this inter-row application. Specifically, multiply the broadcast dosage rate times the fraction of the row width covered by the spray pattern. Or, use the formulas below to compute the proper dosage rate and spray volumes for this inter-row method of application.

Dosage Rates per Treated Acre =	$\frac{\text{Spray band width, inches}}{\text{Row width, inches}}$	x Broadcast Dosage Rate per Acre
Spray Volume per Treated Acre =	$\frac{\text{Spray band width, inches}}{\text{Row width, inches}}$	x Broadcast Spray Volume per Acre

GRAIN SORGHUM TANK MIXTURES FOR EARLY POST-EMERGENCE AND LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, may be applied in combination with one or more of the following herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds. These tank mixtures must be used according to the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Follow the labeling of each companion product for precautionary statements, use directions, dosage rates, and application schedules. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered.

Product Name	Early Postemergent Applications Rate per Application	Late Postemergent Applications Rate per Application
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide plus Banvel® Herbicide	1/4 to 1/2 pint/A (0.125 to 0.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	Not recommended
	1/2 pint/A (0.25 lb dicamba ae/A)	Not recommended
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide plus Buctril® Brand Herbicide	1/8 to 1/2 pint/A (0.06 to 0.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1/4 to 1/2 pint/A (0.125 to 0.25 lb 2,4-D ae/A)
	1 pint/A (0.25 lb bromoxynil ae/A)	1.5 pints/A (0.38 lb bromoxynil ae/A)

NOTE FOR ALL APPLICATION SCHEDULES: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only hybrids known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Agricultural Extension Service for this information.

6. SOYBEANS (PREPLANT ONLY)

PRODUCT INFORMATION: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide is a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar

burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of 2,4-D on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. It is recommended that additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA). Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on all labels of adjuvants or fertilizers mixed with this product.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: 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 in ground equipment.

Limitations on 2,4-D applications (single and sequential) to soybeans				
Application Schedule – Preplant	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Planting Interval before planting Soybeans
Single Application	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	15 Days
Two or Sequential Applications	1.0 pint/A (0.5 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	2 gal/A	30 Days
Single Application	2.0 pints/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	30 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 2.0 pints (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alfalfa* | Mousetail |
| Bindweed* | Mustard, wild |
| Bullnettle | Onion, wild* |
| Bittercress, smallflowered | Pennycress, field |
| Buttercup, smallflowered | Plantain |
| Carolina geranium | Purslane, common |
| Cinquefoil, common and rough | Ragweed, common |
| Clover, red* | Ragweed, giant |
| Cocklebur, common | Shepherd's purse |
| Dandelion | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Dock, curly* | Sowthistle, annual |
| Eveningprimrose, cutleaf | Speedwell |
| Garlic, wild* | Thistle, Canada* |
| Horseweed or Marestail | Thistle, bull |
| Ironweed | Velvetleaf |
| Lambsquarters, common | Vetch, hairy* |
| Lettuce, prickly | Virginia copperleaf |
| Morningglory, annual | |

*These species are only partially controlled.

In general, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage at the time of treatment. The response of individual weed species to Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide is variable. Consult your local county or State Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR SOYBEANS (PREPLANT): IMPORTANT NOTICE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide 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 present. In fields previously treated with 2,4-D, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1.5 to 2.0 inches deep. Adjust the press wheel of the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

7. RICE (Not for use in California)

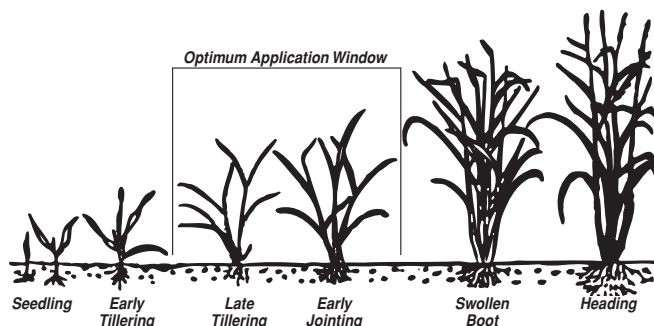
Broadcast Dosage Rates For Ground And Aerial Applications To Rice.			
Application Schedule	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations (more likely to injure crop) ¹	Recommended Spray Volume
Post emergent	1 to 2.5 pints/A	2 to 3 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A

¹The higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as dry conditions, especially in areas west of the Mississippi River. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Limitations on 2,4-D for use on rice.				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post emergent	3.0 pints/A (1.5 lb. 2,4-D ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	60 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 3.0 pints of product or 1.5 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per use season.

APPLICATION TIMING: Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seeding, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. Refer to the diagram below.



Applications of this product prior to or after the window of application are not recommended. Rice treated with this product at the seedling stages, early tillering stages, late jointing, booting, and heading stages may be severely injured.

NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying, consult local State Agricultural Extension Service or University Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays

8. SUGARCANE

Use up to 2 applications per year. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations to fit local conditions.

Broadcast Dosage Rates For Ground And Aerial Applications To Sugarcane.		
Application Schedule	Normal Rates (usually safe to crops)	Recommended Spray Volume
Preemergent	2 to 4 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A
Post emergent	2 to 4 pints/A	2 to 10 gal/A

Limitations on 2,4-D for applications to sugarcane.				
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Cropcycle	Minimum Spray Volume	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Preemergent	4 Pints/A (2.0 lb. ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	Harvest at crop maturity
Post emergent	4 Pints/A (2.0 lb. ae/A)	1	2 gal/A	Harvest at crop maturity

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 8 pints of product or 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season. Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

9. FALLOW LAND AND STUBBLE (crop stubble on idle land, or postharvest to crops, or between crops)

Annual weeds: Use 1 to 2 quarts of product per acre. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Perennial weeds: Use 2 quarts of product per acre on weeds such as Canada thistle (apply in late bud or early bloom), field bindweed (50% or greater bloom) and other perennial weeds listed.

Limitations of 2,4-D for fallow land (crop stubble on idle land, or post harvest applications to crops, or applications between crops).						
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Planting Interval for Crops Named as Use Sites on this Label	Planting Interval for Other Crops	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post emergent	4 pints/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	29 Days	30 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 8 pints of product or 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per season. Within 29 days of application, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D products. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted too soon after application especially in the first 14 days after application. Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application. Recommended spray volume is 2 to 10 gallons per acre.

TANK MIXTURES FOR FALLOW: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, can be applied as a tank mixture with Banvel® Herbicide and Roundup® Herbicide to broaden the spectrum of weed control. In order to assure maximum safety and weed control follow all precautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in tank mixtures with Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide.

TANK MIXTURES FOR FALLOW	
Products	Amount of Product
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide + Banvel® Herbicide	3 pints/A + 1 pint/A
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide + Roundup® Herbicide	1 to 2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1 pint/A

10. PASTURE AND RANGELAND

Pasture and Rangeland such as established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production. Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide may be applied postemergence to newly seeded and established grasses grown in pastures, rangelands and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS (Applications after the 5 to 6-leaf stage of grass seedlings): Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide may be applied to newly seeded perennial grasses or to the newly seeded grasses grown with a companion/cover crop such as small grains. Postemergent applications of this product are recommended only after the 5 to 6-leaf stage of the grass seedlings. Or, do not apply this product prior to the beginning of tillering of the perennial grass seedlings. Perennial grasses have shown tolerance to this product when the grass seedlings have tillered and have developed an adequate secondary root system. Apply 3/4 to 1 pint of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide as a broadcast treatment to control annual broadleaf weeds. Biennial and perennial weeds may require follow-up or sequential treatments.

ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL GRASS STANDS: Established grass stands are defined as perennial grasses that have been planted one or more seasons before the application of this product. Treatments of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide may injure or kill legumes including alfalfa, clovers, lespedezas, sweet clover, trefoils and vetches. Also, treatments of this product may be injurious and may reduce the seedling growth of buffalograss, bentgrass, kleingrass, sideoats grama, and switchgrass.

Broadcast application rates with ground and aerial equipment to Pasture and Rangeland such as established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production.			
Weed Types	Rate per Application	Recommended Spray Volume	When to Apply
Susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 quarts/A (1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2 to 10 gal/A	Spring or fall during active growth.
Moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.0 to 2.0 quarts/A (1.0 to 2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2 to 10 gal/A	Spring or fall during seedling to rosette stage.
For difficult to control weeds and woody plants	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2 to 10 gal/A	Spring or fall during bud to bloom stage. A second application may be required.
Spot treatment	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2 to 10 gal/A	

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not use on alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.

Limitations on 2,4-D pasture and rangeland (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands, not in agricultural production).						
Application Schedule	Maximum Rate per Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Interval Between Applications	Minimum Spray Volume	Pregrazing Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI)
Post emergent	2.0 quarts/A (2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/A)	2	30 Days	2 gal/A	0 Days	7 Days

ae = Acid Equivalent. Do not exceed the maximum seasonal rate of 1 gallon (4.0 lb 2,4-D ae) per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of the previous application. Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. If grass is to be cut for hay, the Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) are applicable. For program lands such as the Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this labeling must be followed.

Spray Volumes: Use a minimum spray volume of 2.0 gallons per acre for ground and aerial applications.

TANK MIXTURES FOR PASTURE AND RANGELAND [AND LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL]: Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide, a mixed amine salt of 2,4-D, can be applied as a tank mixture with Banvel® Herbicide or Tordon® 22K to broaden the spectrum of weed control. To assure maximum safety and weed control, follow all precautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in tank mixtures with Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide.

Products	Amount of Product
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide + Banvel®	1 to 2 quarts/A + 1 to 2 pints/A
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide + Tordon® 22K	1 to 2 quarts/A + 1/4 to 2 pints/A
Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide + Tordon® 22K + Banvel®	1 to 2 quarts/A + 1/4 to 2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1 qt/A

SPOT TREATMENTS with Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide alone as a high volume foliar treatment.

High Volume Leaf Stem Treatments of Individual Plants or Small Areas with Backpack Sprayers, Knapsack Sprayers, Power Sprayers, Spray Guns, or Other Ground Equipment — This method is appropriate for sparse infestations of brush or woody species, for small areas, or for areas where broadcast applications are not feasible. Woody species including multiflora rose, Macartney rose, southern wild rose, and willow baccharis may be controlled with spot treatments. Perennial weeds including Canada thistle (late bud to early bloom), bull thistle (bud stage), musk thistle (spring or fall in rosette or early bud stage), leafy spurge (early to late bloom), and field bindweed (80% or greater bloom) may be effectively controlled with spot treatments of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide. For Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide alone, mix 2.0 gallons of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide per 100 gallons of water (2.0% spray concentration). Spray volumes will depend upon the height, density, and type of weeds/brush. Thorough coverage of the leaves, stems, trunks, and root collars is essential. Apply as a spray-to-wet application for the best results. Coverage should be thorough for individual plants and use sufficient pressure to penetrate the center of large clumps (e.g. multiflora rose).

For Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, and hand-pressurized pump sprayers

Woody Plants: Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons of Water	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
1	2 teaspoons	3 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	8 teaspoons
2	4 teaspoons	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	6 tablespoons
3	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	4 tablespoons	8 tablespoons

Equal measures: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 Teaspoons (tsp.)

Dosage rates per acre depend on the density of brush and/or weeds. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy dense stands of brush require the high rate with higher water volume. To effectively control brush, all leaves, stems and suckers should be thoroughly wetted to the ground. Apply when plants come into full leaf (spring) to the time plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when brush and broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut brush until the herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death.

For Concentrate Injection: Use 1 to 2 ml. of concentrate per injection site. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

**Spot treatments for annual and perennial weeds
Backpack sprayers, knapsack sprayers, and hand-pressurized pump sprayers:**

Instructions for preparing 1 to 3 gallons of spray solution at 0.25 to 1.0% spray concentration with water for high volume foliar applications.

Gallons of Water	Amount of Product Needed for Spray Concentration of:			
	0.25%	0.33%	0.5%	1.0%
1	2 teaspoons	3 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	8 teaspoons
2	4 teaspoons	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	6 tablespoons
3	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	4 tablespoons	8 tablespoons

Equal measures: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons (Tbs.) = 6 Teaspoons (tsp.)

14. FORESTS (Forest Site Preparation)

For use in desiccation/controlled burning programs, use 0.5 to 1 gallon per acre of Hi-Dep Broadleaf Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides labeled for forestry site preparation (e.g. Garlon®, Tordon®, Arsenal® Applicators Concentrate). Use sufficient water to achieve uniform wetting of target brush species. Do not exceed 25 gallons total spray per acre. Do not apply as a stand release or cover spray to established conifers as injury may result. The maximum application rate to all forestry sites is 4.0 quarts per acre (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per broadcast application), and the number of broadcast applications is limited to one per year. Seasonal: The maximum seasonal application rate with one broadcast application to forestry sites is 4.0 quarts/A (4 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per year).

FOREST TREE INJECTION: To control unwanted hardwood trees make injections as near the root collar as possible using one injection per inch of trunk's diameter at breast height. For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results injections should be made during the growing season, May 15 to October 1. Use only one injection application per year.

For Concentrate Injection: Use 1 to 2 ml. of concentrate per injection. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

15. ORNAMENTAL TURFGRASS

Broadcast applications to annual and perennial weeds in Ornamental Turfgrass (Lawns, Golf Courses, Cemeteries, and Parks)

Use 1.0 to 1.5 quarts of product per acre. The maximum application rate is 1.5 quarts of product per acre per application (1.5 lbs 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application). The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to 2 per year. The maximum seasonal rate is 3.0 quarts of product per acre (3.0 lbs 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.

Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous groundcovers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except for spot treating nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of

lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

SPOT TREATMENT: Ornamental Turfgrass: Use a 0.5% to 1% spray concentration or mix 2/3 to 1.33 fl. oz. of product with 1.0 gallon of water. Prepare the spray solution by mixing in water as per the following table:

Desired Volume	Spray Concentration			
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%
1 gallon	0.67 fluid ounce (4 teaspoons)	1 fluid ounce (2 Tablespoons)	1.33 fluid ounces (8 teaspoons)	2 fluid ounces (4 Tablespoons)
25 gallons	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints
100 gallons	0.5 gallon	0.75 gallon	1 gallon	1.5 gallon

2 Tablespoons = 1 fl.oz. 1 teaspoon = 1/3 Tablespoon = 0.17 fl.oz.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For Plastic Containers – Nonrefillable with capacities greater than 5 gallons:

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(cont. on next page)

