

# POISON IVY & BRUSH KILLER BK-32 CONCENTRATE

**CONTROLS WEEDS SUCH AS ALDER, BIRCH, BOX  
ELDER, BRAMBLES, POISON IVY AND OAK, BLACK  
MEDIC, DANDELION, HENBIT...USE ON LAWNS AND  
TURF OR AS SPOT SPRAY.**

Store and transport in an upright position.

EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1  
EPA Reg. No. 228-186-4

Distributed by  
Bonide Products, Inc.  
6301 Sutliff Road  
Oriskany, NY 13424

Gallon



## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.**

## **BRUSH CONTROL**

BONIDE POISON IVY AND BRUSH KILLER is specifically designed to control woody plants in all residential areas. This product also controls many noxious perennial weeds on uncropped land. The following is a partial list of the weeds controlled: Alder, Ash, Aspen, Birch, Blackberry, Black cherry, Blackjack oak, Black locust, Box elder, Brambles, Buckbrush, Ceanothus, Chamise, Coffeeberry, Currant, Elderberry, Fir, Gooseberry, Greenbrier, Gum, Hemlock, Honeysuckle, Locust, Manzanita, Maple, Multifloral rose, Oak, Osage orange, Palmetto, Pine, Poison ivy, Poison oak, Poplar, Red elder, Red elm, Salmonberry, Sand sagebrush, Serviceberry, Shinnery oak, Snowberry, Spruce, Sumac, Sycamore, Tulip poplar, Wild cherry, Wild grape, Wild rose, Winged elm, Yerba santa, and many other species.

## **TO PREPARE SPRAY**

Add one-half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add this product with agitation and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation. This material forms an emulsion in water, not a solution. This tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and ensure a uniform mixture.

## **FOLIAGE STEM TREATMENT**

Use as a spray on thick brush composed of mixed species. Apply to both stems and foliage from the time foliage is completely matured until the plants start to go dormant. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Some regrowth may be anticipated on the more resistant species, such as oak, maple, ash and persimmon. Add 2/3 to 1 pint of Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer to 4 gallons water using 8 1/3 to 25 gallons of spray mixture per 1800 square feet, depending upon the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying.

### **SPOT TREATMENT**

For spot spraying with backpack sprayer, mix 2 cups (16 fluid ounces) Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer with 5 gallons of water. Wet brush stems and foliage thoroughly.

### **MODIFIED BASAL TREATMENT**

Drench the base of plants, then wet the lower 4/5 of remaining stems and leaves thoroughly to runoff. Apply treatment when brush is in full foliage. This method can be applied where susceptible species have been controlled by prior sprays and more resistant species, such as maple and oak remain. Soaking the base of the plant and wetting all stems to runoff is absolutely necessary for complete control.

### **CONCENTRATE STUMP TREATMENT**

For small (up to 3 inch diameter) stems, cut them as close to the ground as possible and apply undiluted Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer directly from the container to the surface of the freshly cut stump.

### **TURF CONTROL**

Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in Residential Turf areas. This treatment may injure bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, carpetgrass, and newly seeded lawns. If necessary to control weeds in such turf, use half the recommended rate in chart and repeat application in 2 to 3 weeks.

Do not apply to Lippia, Dichondra or where desirable clovers are present nor on bentgrass greens and tees as severe turf injury may result.

Do not use this spray to control weeds in flower and vegetable beds, shrubs and ornamental plantings. Spray when air is calm to avoid spray drift that might injure nearby desirable plants. A separate sprayer should be kept for killing weeds, as 2,4-D and related chemicals are difficult to clean from equipment.

The following is a partial list of weeds controlled in turf by Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer.

### **MORE SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS**

Black Medic	Healall
Buttercup	Henbit
Chickweeds (common and mouseear)	Knotweed
Clovers	Little Starwort
Cudweed	Oxalis (woodsorrel)
Dandelion	Plantain (narrow or buckhorn broadleaf)
*English Daisy	*Spurge
Ground Ivy	
*Treat in Spring and again in Fall	

### **LESS SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS**

Bindweed	Pigweed
Dock	Poorjoe
Evening Primrose	Ragweed
False dandelion	Vervain
Florida Pusley	Vetch
Kochia	Violet
Lambsquarter	Wild Carrot
Mallow	Wild Lettuce

This product is NOT effective on perennial veronicas or on weed grasses.

### **PREPARATION OF THE SPRAY**

Fill the spray tank with half of the required amount of water, then add the recommended amount of Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer herbicide with agitation and finally the balance of water with agitation. Apply any time broadleaf weeds are growing actively. Dandelion, plantain, woodsorrel and clovers are best treated in the Fall or in Spring before flower heads develop. Winter weeds such as chickweeds and henbit should be treated in early Spring.

## LAWNS

Summer weeds such as oxalis, knotweed and sparges should be sprayed when they are small. In areas with extended growing seasons, such as California, treatment in both Spring and Fall may be needed to control more resistant species.

Lawns to be over-seeded in the Fall should be treated at least 4 weeks before the planned seeding date. Rainfall (1/4 inch or more) or irrigation should follow treatments. Fall-seeded lawns may be treated the following Spring. Spring-seeded lawns may be treated after the grasses have sprouted and been cut at least twice, generally 6 to 10 weeks after seeding, depending on germination and growth rate.

## FOR ESTABLISHED LAWNS

Fall treatment fits into a good turf management program. Proper fertilization and mowing should be combined with chemical weed control to thicken the turf after the weeds have died and to discourage more weeds from invading.

## HOSE ATTACHED SPRAYERS (LAWN MODELS)

Use 3 tablespoons of Bonide Poison Ivy and Brush Killer herbicide diluted with water to the 3 to 5 gallon mark on the sprayer jar for each 500 square feet (25' x 20') of lawn to be sprayed. Adjust water pressure so that spray streams about 10-15 feet with no misting.

## AMOUNTS TO USE

**Bonide Poison Ivy  
and Brush Killer**

**Area Covered**

**Volume**

3 oz.

1,000 sq. ft.

1 gal.

1 pt.

5,000 sq. ft.

5 gals.

**NOTE:** Local conditions and application regulations vary and may affect use of this herbicide. Consult local Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists and State regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** To be stored in original container and placed in an area inaccessible to children.

**DISPOSAL:** *If empty* - Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. *If partly filled* - If product cannot be used as directed, call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor (including toilet) or outdoor (including sewer) drain.

## **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

### **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

#### **CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. When using this product, wear long sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and chemical resistant gloves. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water before eating or smoking. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. The maximum number of broadcast applications to turf per treatment site is 2 per year. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

## FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

<b>If in Eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If Swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If on Skin or Clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>Note to Physician:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</li></ul>

For information on pesticide products (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water. When cleaning equipment, do not pour washwaters on the ground, spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. If spills occur, collect the material and dispose of by following disposal instructions on this label. Use care to avoid spray contact of drift to 2,4-D or 2,4-DP susceptible plants such as okra, cotton, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and 2,4-DP have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling these pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing and transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

**WARRANTY:** Seller warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions.